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Russia issues ultimatum in spy crisis

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union has presented the British Government with a straight ultimatum in the crisis over the 105 Soviet officials accused of espionage activities in Britain.

Either the expulsion orders against them must be cancelled, with immediate effect, or Moscow will announce reprisals in the form of "corresponding measures" against the 393 British nationals known to be resident in the Soviet Union.

The Russian Note, containing this ultimatum was handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir John Killick, when he was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday. Such a summons, on a Sunday, is a diplomatic rarity. It indicates

Banks to give home loans

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

clearing banks—under the terms of the new common in credit—are to medium-term loans for houses.

The banks are not moving into serious competition in the building societies, mainly the main source of mortgages. Barclays is required to repay within seven years. The Midland Bank is required to go up to 10 years. The society mortgages are long-term, 25 years or more.

The banks are aiming not at the mortgage market but at the upper end, where there is a much higher rate, or owner-occupiers who are likely to move to a more expensive house.

A fact that the banks are likely to expand their business, is likely to bring pressure on the building societies to bring their rates down.

A new source of mortgages

the gravity of the matter as viewed by Mr Brezhnev and the other members of the Soviet leadership. It means, to put it crudely, that they expect a quick answer from London.

Last night, the text was being studied by Mr Heath at Chequers, and by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in New York, where he is preparing to lead the British delegation at the UN General Assembly. The indications are that the ultimatum will be rejected.

Or it will simply be ignored. Mr Heath and Sir Alec do not intend to go back on their stated intentions, announced last Friday night, because of the basic reasoning behind this decision in the first place.

The British Government is declaring non grata 105 of the 550 Soviet diplomats and officials accredited to this country because of one simple, shocking fact.

Thanks to the revelations of the KGB defector—still anonymous—who is now under constant protection at a country house near London, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have realised that Britain had

become the prime target of Soviet espionage.

Not only is the total of 550 Soviet officials here larger than the equivalent figures for Paris, Washington, and every other capital in the world. It now appears that in the case of London, the percentage of Soviet diplomats who instead are spies is unbelievably high. In departments in Whitehall concerned with security work, some officials believe the fraction is something above 60 per cent.

The fact that Friday's expulsion order only applies to 105 of them, roughly 20 per cent, has significance in two ways.

First, Whitehall has chosen those officials it now knows without doubt to be spies, so that Moscow gets the message—whether it admits so publicly or not.

Secondly, if there are indeed reprisals by the Soviet Union, then Whitehall has a second batch of names ready for expulsion orders, who are strongly suspected of being spies.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, is one of the world leaders Sir Alec Douglas-Home expects to meet for private bilateral talks while he is at the UN this week. The two men may meet even today. But if Moscow is expecting this to be the occasion for the reply to its ultimatum, the Soviet leaders are in for a disappointment. No immediate answer will be forthcoming.

The Whitehall strategy now is that, having made their point by ordering a mass expulsion of spies on an unprecedented scale, British Ministers intend to avoid provocation, public statements, or any other action that might set off a slanging match with potential loss of face by either side.

For this reason, officials in London are carefully avoiding

Britain to renew aid to Pakistan

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Government is expected to announce this week whether or not it will sign a loan agreement for aid to Pakistan—and risk accusations that it is backing the military regime of President Yahya Khan. It seems likely it will go ahead.

The civil war in Pakistan, in British policy has been continuing with aid which it already agreed but not to make any new commitment. This has led to bitter criticism in West Pakistan and statements by the President's economic adviser, Mr M. M. Khan, that Pakistan could do without the £10 millions or so received from Britain in economic aid.

Britain now has to decide whether it will go ahead with the construction of the Bala dam in West Pakistan to be finished in 1976.

The scheme is also supported by Canada, France, Italy, the United States, and the World Bank. But individual payments made annually, and usually on a loan agreement, is signed in Islamabad in late September. Money then goes by way of the Pakistan Government to the Punjab Bank, which administers the Barabak Development Fund. The question is whether the Government will consider it as an existing commitment or a project. As the scheme is well advanced and the British contribution already agreed, it seems likely it will see it as an existing commitment to an on-going project like the electrification of the West Pakistan railways, which British aid is continuing.

Moscow reaction and text of Note, page 2; Leader comment, page 12; Will the KGB take revenge? by Victor Zorza, page 13; Concorde case and the Highgate estate, back page.

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invite Mr Cooper to plant some of his own seed potatoes next to his next spring. "He can visit them at any time to see nothing is going on."

Mr Cooper said he was sceptical about so many potatoes being grown from six seed potatoes. Last year, Mr Cooke's runner-up grew 500lb. Mr Cooke grew 1,643lb.

Mr Cooke treats his seed

potatoes—in place of the team appointed by "Garden News," the magazine that organised the competition.

Mr Cooke, of Watery Lane, near Funtingdon, Sussex, was willing to let Mr Cooper's team take over, but the diggers refused to give up their forks. Mr Cooper and his team were asked to leave the garden.

Mr Cooke said he would



Training at 10,000 feet: Davinia Galica and other members of the British women's ski team are at Dachstein, Austria, preparing for the February Olympics in Japan

Chink of light in money crisis

From HELLA PICK

Washington, September 26

At last there is a chink of light in the monetary crisis.

The Finance Ministers of the group of 10, to their own surprise, and the relief of other Ministers here for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, have recognised the urgency of the situation. They have agreed on a work programme to try to fix new exchange rates.

They are still far from talking figures, and the United States has still not specifically said she is willing to raise the price of gold, or remove her import surcharge. But, all the indications are that the Administration is tacitly abandoning its intransigent position, and that the Ministers are aiming for a resignment of currencies by the end of the year, and perhaps even by mid-November, when they next plan to meet in the Group of 10.

Heavy pressure

It could be that this is simply clutching at the straws of a communiqué agreed by the Group of 10 after a meeting this morning. But there is heavy pressure from the international business community, which is forcefully represented here, to return to a stable monetary system. All the Ministers emerged from their conference room with a reasonably satisfied air—in contrast to the pessimism so visible in London after their last meeting 10 days ago.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, said today's meeting had been "much more positive than one might have expected after the London meeting, or indeed even after the discussion in Washington yesterday between the deputies of the Ministers."

He believes Ministers realise there is a real urgency in a return to fixed parities. It was becoming clear, he said, that the world was faced not simply by complex problems but that there were growing adverse repercussions on world economies, and that international trade was being affected.

Herr Schiller, the West German Finance Minister, was less certain that the lessons had been learned. He said the meeting had been "a bit better than zero," but movement was still "very slow."

What the Group did was to agree that preparatory work, with an agreed agenda, should continue in its working party at OECD and between deputies, so

Turn to back page, col. 5

Mahalia Jackson ill

MAHALIA JACKSON, the American blues singer, was taken to the US military hospital in Munich during the week end, suffering from exhaustion. Her condition was described as satisfactory. She was due to appear in Munich last night.

Club shooting

POLICE investigating the Soho club gunfight in which a young man died yesterday are seeking a man who is believed to have received a head wound during the shooting. A post-mortem examination showed that Michael Porter, a scaffolder, died from gunshot wounds at the Rosendale Club, off Charing Cross Road, London. The club manager was wounded in the hand.

Thatcher vote

A VOTE of no confidence in Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Education Secretary, was rejected 18-14 by the Confederation for the Advancement of State Education at York. The National Union of Teachers is inquiring into reports that newly-qualified teachers cannot get jobs.

The new taboos

RICHARD NEVILLE on an alternative morality, page 14. Later this week: Lord Longford, Baroness Kirk, John Wells, John Freeman, Stuart Hood, William Rushton... and the adventure of Ruperia. ALSO TODAY, a five-part series begins on soccer violence—Brian James interviews Terry Venables, page 22.

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Heath may seek deal on internments

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Heath is expected to make a major effort at today's tripartite meeting at Chequers on Northern Ireland to obtain a deal from the other two Prime Ministers that will be sufficient to induce Ulster's Social Democratic and Labour Party to drop its refusal to join constitutional talks with Mr Maulland.

This appears to be the Government's immediate short-term aim, and it clearly implies a willingness to discuss some kind of compromise on the question of internment without trial. SDLP leaders have insisted on the release of all internees as a precondition for taking part in talks.

There is no sign that Ministers are ready to consider dropping internment, which was introduced as recently as the beginning of last month, at this stage. But there is some evidence that they would be ready to consider some kind of formula short of the immediate release of all those held.

Their willingness clearly raises two problems: whether Mr Faulkner is in a position to agree to any kind of formula; and whether anything acceptable to Mr Faulkner would be sufficient to impress the SDLP. But there is good reason to think that Mr Heath will do his utmost today to extract the maximum concessions.

The horsetrading began at Chequers last night when Mr Faulkner and Mr Heath met for preliminary talks, and will be followed up at a similar meeting between Mr Heath and the Prime Minister of the Republic, Mr Lynch, before the tripartite discussions start today.

It is highly unlikely that the talks, which are to continue tomorrow, will produce a joint announcement of practical results. But there are signs that Ministers are more hopeful of achieving some progress than their public statements might imply.

Not that there was any sign of optimism in Whitehall last night. Ministers are all too aware of the pressures on both Mr Faulkner and Mr Lynch, pressures which were again

illustrated yesterday by the resignation of one of Mr Faulkner's Ministers, and an accusation of treachery against Mr Lynch from one of his former Ministers.

Mr Lynch did not go out of his way to help Mr Faulkner when he left Dublin for London last night. He said on his departure that he believed that Ireland would be united within his lifetime, and that the meeting with Mr Heath indicated a major change from Mr Heath's earlier view that Northern Ireland was none of his business.

He also had something to say about one of the major issues between the Republic and the United Kingdom. His Government, he said, was already doing everything against the IRA and other illegal organisations.

Border patrol

Both Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner are expected to try to induce Mr Lynch to take some additional action against the IRA as part of any deal. A minimum step would be to join in patrolling the border to prevent illegal traffic to and from Ulster.

Mr Faulkner, on the other hand, is thought to be bringing some new proposals for political reform in Ulster including some tentative ideas on the introduction of proportional representation in Stormont elections. But there are few illusions in Whitehall that these will be sufficient to influence the SDLP, let alone republican opinion.

The expectation is that Mr Heath will ask for more, includ-

To stay in Russia

A 26-year-old British engineer working in Russia for the Simon Engineering Group, of Stockport, has left his job and is believed to have married a Russian woman.

Mr Philip Geoffrey Sharp, went to the Mogilev DNT (chemical fibre) plant for a second time in July. Early last month he told the British Consul in Moscow of his plans.

In his last letter to Sim-Chem Ltd, a member company of the group, which he joined in September, 1968, he said that he had to stay on another month in Russia to qualify to marry. A spokesman for the group said last night he assumed Mr Sharp was now married.

Security review

The security arrangements at the Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace are to be reviewed as a result of the theft of the painting "Two Pigs Awaiting Slaughter" worth £2,000. The painting, by Cornelis Saftleven, was taken last week.

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Russia may take token reprisals after waiting game

From ROBERT G. KAISER: Moscow, September 26

Text of Moscow's reply to London

The following is an unofficial translation of the Note handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow yesterday:

"In a Note conveyed to the Soviet Embassy in London on September 24, the British Government, having accused numbers of embassy officers, trade representatives, and other Soviet institutions in England of impermissible activities, asked them to leave the country."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on the instructions of the Soviet Government states its resolute protest to the British Government over the unprecedented actions of the British side leading to the complication of Soviet-British relations.

The Ministry flatly rejects the allegations that the staff of Soviet institutions in Britain engage in activities constituting a "threat to Britain's security," as ungrounded and fabricated with obvious provocative aims hostile to the Soviet Union.

The measures taken by the British side against the staff of the Soviet institutions in England cannot be considered separately from the general line of British policy in recent times, which continuously creates obstacles on the path of relaxation of tension, especially in European affairs, contrary to the desires of many European countries to achieve normalisation and the convening of a conference on questions of European security.

This action of the British side cannot be considered as anything but an effort to cover up activities hostile to the Soviet Union, which British special services are pursuing contrary to the interests and security of the Soviet Union, including the Soviet institutions and their staff members in England.

The Soviet Government has many times seriously drawn the attention of the British Government to the fact that such activities of British special services, either independently or together with NATO, inevitably complicate and retard Soviet-British relations.

In the light of all this, the assurances of the British Government which the (British) Note contained concerning its desire to develop and improve relations with the Soviet Union, look hypocritical at the very least.

It is only regrettable that the British Government, instead of answering reciprocally the Soviet Union's readiness to lead affairs toward developing Soviet-British relations, went in an opposite direction and took a new step which is causing serious tension in relations between the USSR and England.

any action was being postponed until after tomorrow's meeting in New York between the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko and Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Diplomatic observers here noted that today's Soviet statement made no mention of the number of officials asked to leave Britain. This suggested, according to these observers, that the Soviet Union might be planning to expel a token number of British diplomats in retaliation, without admitting to the Russian public that the retaliation was not a full one.

British representation here is much smaller than Soviet representation in Britain. There are 40 British diplomats in Moscow, 42 official staff attached to the embassy without diplomatic status, and about 130 dependants. There are about 550 Soviet officials in Britain, not counting dependants.

KGB could be casualty

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, September 26

The expulsion of 105 Russian officials from London will not necessarily have an adverse effect on the course of East-West relations, it is thought here.

Informed sources believe that the British Government's action, the scale of which caused a gasp or two in Bonn, might well result in a lessening of the KGB's activities in Western Europe, at least for the time being. Its agents may be told to lay off for a while so as not to endanger Moscow's political strategy.

The immediate aim of the Soviet Government as far as Central Europe is concerned is to ensure stability at the western perimeter of its sphere of influence. Having achieved this it will feel free to concentrate on other problems—in Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean and the Far East.

Rogers backs Britain

From Our Correspondent: Washington, September 26

Britain's stand against Soviet espionage activities received strong support from the American Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, yesterday. He said that the scale of Soviet intelligence activities would be an important factor when NATO decided whether to agree to a European security conference.

Mr Rogers, who spoke briefly to reporters after a visit to the United Nations, appeared to go beyond the British Government's position.

the Soviet Union which warned that Soviet activities in Britain must be halted before "the preparation of a security conference on European security begins."

Asked whether the spying disclosures had harmed the prospects for East-West détente, and in particular for a European security conference,

The Note read to Sir John Killick, the British Ambassador, said the British accusations of spying came at an inopportune time for the Soviet Union, which is trying to win friends in Europe to help promote a European security conference.

British sources here say the expulsion of Soviet officials was timed to cause the least possible embarrassment or difficulty in European diplomacy. The British Government, they say, had known about the alleged espionage activities in Britain for some time, but had refrained from acting until after the Four Power agreement on Berlin was completed.

The news agency, Tass, distributed two virtually identical reports rejecting accusations against Soviet personnel in Britain as groundless, and accusing the British of deliberately poisoning Anglo-Soviet relations.

Both countries have frequently sniped at Yugoslavia in the past. Mr Brezhnev's talks with their leaders now seem likely to bring a lull in, if not an end to their criticisms of Yugoslavia as Mr Brezhnev's part of the bargain struck in his talks with President Tito last week.

No specific policy changes were announced in the joint Soviet-Yugoslav communiqué issued when Mr Brezhnev left Belgrade on Saturday morning after his three-day visit. But its generally warm tone confirmed the impression of wanting to come to new terms with Yugoslavia which Mr Brezhnev had already given in speeches during his visit.

The 1,500 word statement signed by the two leaders said that cooperation between the countries was based on "close ties of historic destinies and the struggle against imperialism." It also declared that each country could apply Marxism-Leninism in its own way according to the country's individual characteristics.

The Soviet Union's recognition of Yugoslav independence was first made in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956 signed under Mr Khrushchev. These were reaffirmed by Mr Brezhnev in 1965 but his repetition of the statement in the light of the invasion of Czechoslovakia and its justification in Moscow by means of the so-called doctrine of limited sovereignty.

This summer too Hungary had started criticising Yugoslavia for becoming too friendly with China and in Moscow old Stalinist emigrants from Yugoslavia were being attacked for allegedly betraying socialism. For some years the Bulgarians have been attacking Yugoslavia over the Macedonian question, claiming that 1,500,000 Macedonians are really Serbs.

All this is now likely to stop. Mr Brezhnev appears to have accepted President Tito's insistence last week that détente is indivisible, and that the spirit of the Berlin agreement must be extended to the Balkans. Certainly President Tito is



The farewell between Mr Brezhnev and President Tito when the Soviet leader left Belgrade on Saturday

Tito likely to be free of sniping from neighbours

From JONATHAN STEELE: Prague, September 26

Mr Brezhnev underlined the importance of his reconciliation with President Tito yesterday when he continued his surprise series of weekend calls on Yugoslavia's Communist neighbours. The Soviet party leader arrived in Belgrade yesterday after another unscheduled visit to Hungary on Saturday.

Both countries have frequently sniped at Yugoslavia in the past. Mr Brezhnev's talks with their leaders now seem likely to bring a lull in, if not an end to their criticisms of Yugoslavia as Mr Brezhnev's part of the bargain struck in his talks with President Tito last week.

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satisfied enough for him to announce in Saturday's communiqué that he has accepted an invitation to go to Moscow at a date to be fixed later.

What has he given in return? The communiqué says that both sides have agreed to promote frequent party and Government consultations on bilateral relations and foreign policy. After a hiatus in inter-party exchanges President Tito must have promised to send more party delegations to Russia again.

Moscow has two long-term interests here. First, it wants to re-establish regular party contacts in the hope that Yugoslavia may be brought back nearer to Moscow orthodoxy when President Tito goes.

Secondly, it wants to prevent any further rapprochement between China and Yugoslavia, but it seems highly unlikely that Yugoslavia will do anything to modify its non-alignment. As a symbol of that, President Tito flies next month to see Mr Nixon in Washington and is expecting a Chinese delegation

to visit Belgrade in the new year.

BONN.—Chancellor Willy Brandt predicted that US troops will remain in Europe for the foreseeable future and that mutually balanced force reductions on the Continent will take years to achieve.

Interviewed by the news magazine "Der Spiegel," he was asked whether, because of improving East-West relations in Europe and especially between West Germany and the Communist States, he thought American forces would be withdrawn from Europe.

"No, I don't agree," Brandt replied. "In the first place the American nuclear deterrent or balance of power potential will play a decisive role in the foreseeable future, no matter where it is sited."

"But I am convinced that the United States also will remain conventionally engaged on the continent in a relevant way for the foreseeable future after the normal period needed for the talks." —UPI

Munich bulks large in treaty talks

Prague, September 26

Czechoslovak and West German officials meet here tomorrow for their third round of preliminary soundings on a treaty to normalise relations.

The talks, which began in March and have been adjourned for four months, assume new importance now that an overall Berlin settlement appears imminent.

Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw await ratification, and negotiations pending with Hungary and Bulgaria are not expected to present any serious obstacles.

Bonn and Prague are divided over the Czech demand that West Germany declare null and void from the very beginning the Munich agreement which resulted in German annexation of the Sudetenland where 3,500,000 ethnic Germans once lived.

Prague, which has given no hint of giving ground, argues that the agreement was imposed under threat of fear and that no Czech representatives were present at the discussions.

One favourable pointer is the

substitution of Mr Jiri Goetz for Mr Milan Klusak as head of the Czech delegation. Mr Goetz, the Deputy Foreign Minister, is a leading German expert and unlike his predecessor comes from the central party apparatus. His discussions will be with Herr Paul Frank, West German State Secretary, who arrived here today.

Bonn is prepared to admit that Munich was immoral and wrong, insists that Bonn has no claims on Czech territory, and is prepared to declare Munich dead.

But Herr Frank will argue that many other treaties in history were imposed under duress and that to declare that Munich never happened would set a dangerous precedent.

A corollary of this concession would be that Sudeten Germans, most of whom were expelled after the war, were Czech citizens during the Nazi occupation.

Any still living there could then, in theory, be charged with treason for fighting in the German Army, while those who emigrated to third countries could find themselves stateless.

Lady Fleming on trial to open today

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, September 26

The trial which starts in Athens tomorrow of Fleming and the four people accused with her of aiding to help Alexander Panagoulis to escape is expected to disappoint opponents of the regime looking for indications of an organised underground. Instead it will probably confirm that active resistance is limited to a few small groups.

The indictment names Lady Fleming, John Skelton (26, a theology student from California), Athina Psychoyiou (42), a Michigan-born Greek American, Constantine Androutsopoulos, a lawyer and personal friend of Panagoulis, and Constantine Bekas (21), a military police warden. They are alleged to have formed a gang to help Panagoulis escape and to have conspired to shelter a criminal.

Under the Greek criminal code, both charges carry a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment. The special tribunal will consist of four army officers and will be presided over by an Appeal Court judge who has been made a lieutenant-colonel for the trial.

According to the indictment, three others were actively involved in the conspiracy: Nico Hadjichristidis (48), a student, Paraskevi Dinou (23), and Estathios Panagoulis (28), brother of Alexander. All three are thought to have left the country.

In a 13-page report on the case, prepared by the military police investigating service, the plotters are alleged to have tried to free Panagoulis from Boyati military prison, 20 miles north of Athens. That attempt failed when in July Panagoulis was transferred to the military police of Goudi on the outskirts of Athens.

The report says Panagoulis had managed in Boyati to win the confidence of his warden, Bekas, and to persuade him to help him. He tried again with his new guard, Corporal Staikos, but Staikos reported to his superior and was instructed to play along.

As a result, the report alleges, Androutsopoulos, Skelton, and Psychoyiou were arrested in a car outside Goudi camp early on August 31 as they waited for Panagoulis to arrive after escaping with Staikos. Lady Fleming was arrested two-and-a-half hours later as she was parking her car near her home.

The trial is a foregone conclusion. Defence lawyers will argue that it should be held before the civil courts, but the tribunal will waste little time before dismissing this plea, however justified it may be. The civil courts are only trusted with trying Communists and could not be relied on in a trial in which the sentences are likely to prove less important than preventing proceedings from getting out of hand.

The hearing is likely to be rushed through in two days and Lady Fleming will probably be deported after being found guilty.

Neither America nor Britain is thought to have been prepared to disturb their relations with the military regime over the matter. But the Colonels will not want the embarrassment of having the three go and of visits such as that made today by Professor Chain, a Nobel Prize winner with Sir Alexander Fleming, who will be a character witness for Lady Fleming. Nor is the junta keen to undertake the serious risk that Lady Fleming's health may deteriorate.

Four days before the escape attempt Lady Fleming had been called in for a 13-hour interrogation. The Government claims that this was intended as a warning.

Safety through restraint

From ADAM RAPHA

Washington, September 26

THE FIRST report on effectiveness of

all cars sold in the US States, indicates they produced significant reductions in neck and back lacerations.

The report, to be sent to the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, indicates that reductions have been achieved in spite of the fact that only a small number of drivers have been properly adjusted.

The findings, based on 67,000 insurance claims filed by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and the State Farm Insurance Company, indicate that in the absence of restraints on every rear-end collision results whiplash injury claim.

With restraints there is an 18 per cent reduction in whiplash injury claims, though independent survey shows that more than 70 per cent of the restraints, which protect the head from jerky back violently, are incorrectly adjusted for height.

The value of restraints has been questioned by British safety officials, and an American manufacturer One Ford executive quoted as saying: "We have found one guy whose car was saved, or who avoided a sprained neck, by them." In future, the value such comments will be expected to assess.

Concorde 'plug'

A JOURNEY IN CONCORDE is likely to cost about a £10 more than the tourist fare for ordinary airlines, according to Mr. Alexandre S. Guinetti, Gaullist deputy Toulouse. M. Sanguin, chairman of the National Assembly's defence and aviation committee, is giving Concorde a necessary "plug" on ORFÉ following the attack on week by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Chilean accord

PRESIDENT ALLENDE's United Press International have resolved their disagreement and the news agency office in Chile will not close. The President had previously blamed UPI for giving a "false report" from a Colombian newspaper.

Doctors leave

THE AMERICAN HEAD specialists, Drs Paul Dean White and Edmund Diamond, and their wives, who were attending Chairman Mao but, according to a New China News Agency, doctors visited teaching hospitals, research institutes, a factory, a commune and "scenic spots."

TELEVISION

ROBERT Stephens again, here as blind detective Max Carrados ("The Rivals of Sherlock Holmes," ITV, 9.0). Seriously, "Horizon" looks at our Civil Defence precautions, reveals some, asks if it's enough ("Your Country Needs You?" BBC-2, 9.20). John Galt writes the "Thirty-minute Theatre" ("Soldier Ants," BBC-2, 10.10). Earlier, Sheila Hancock's series has promise of real farce ("Now Take My Wife," BBC-1, 7.30).

BBC-1

9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Discovering Science; 10.00 Merry-go-round; 10.25-10.45 People of Many Lands; 11.00 British Social History; 11.25 Drama.

12.50 p.m. Chance to Meet Malcolm Muggeridge.

1.30 Andy Pandey.

1.45 News.

2.53-5.35 Schools: 2.53 Science All Round (1); 2.38 Going to Work; 2.50 History 1917-71; 3.13 Science Extra—Physics; 3.35 Twentieth-century Focus.

4.35 Adventures of Parsley.

4.40 Jackanory.

5.50 News.

6.00 London This Week.

6.20 Entertaining With Kerr.

6.45 Ask the Family.

7.5 Z Cars: "Funny Creatures, Women, part 1."

7.30 Now, Take My Wife...

8.0 Panorama.

9.0 News.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m.—12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama; 11.00 Seeing and Doing; 11.18 Picture Box; 11.38 It's Fun to Read; 11.50 Primary French.

1.40-3.33 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Finding Out; 2.00 Captured Years; 2.20 The World.

2.33 The Communicators: Making of a Politician.

2.55 Matinée: "The Apples."

3.25 Tales of Edgar Wallace.

4.30 Cartoon Time.

4.40 Yak.

4.55 Lost in Space.

5.00 News.

6.0 Today: Bill Grundy.

6.20 Crossroads.

6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box.

7.30 Coronation Street.

8.0 World in Action.

8.30 Father, Dear Father.

9.0 The Rivals of Sherlock Holmes.

10.0 News.

10.30 "X" Film: "The Gorgon," with Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee.

12 midnight Why Do They Do It?—Brother Louie.

ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 3.55 Katie Stewart Cooks. 4.20 Cartoon Time. 4.25 Anglia News. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.55 Pupper. 5.15 Free-wheelers. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.25 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes. 10.0 News. 10.30 Southern Scene. 11.0 Southern News Extra. 10. Farm Progress. 11.40 Weather. It's All Yours.

SOUTHERN—10.20 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 3.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.20 Mystery in the Moonlight. 4.30 Best of Lucy. 4.55 Lost in Space. 5.00 News. 6.0 Day by Day. 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.25 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes. 10.0 News. 10.30 Southern Scene. 11.0 Southern News Extra. 10. Farm Progress. 11.40 Weather. It's All Yours.

CHANNEL—10.20 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 3.55 Pupper's Birthday Greetings. 4.10 Once Upon a Time. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Bush Boy. 4.40 Crigant. 4.55 Bush Boy. 5.15 Free-wheelers. 5.30 News. 6.0 ATV Today. 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.25 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes. 10.0 News. 10.30 Guardians. 11.30 Personally Speaking.

NORTHERN (Grande)—11.0 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 4.5 News: Peyton Place. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.50 Supercar. 5.15 Free-wheelers. 5.30 News. 6.0 Newsday. 6.15 Nanny and the Professor. 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.25 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes. 10.0 News. 10.30 The Limping Man, with Lloyd Bridges, Moira Lister. 12 midnight Close.

WEST & WALES (HTV)—10.20 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 3.45 Women Only. 4.15 Tinker-Tailor-Soldier. 4.20 Robin Hood. 4.30 Sky Hawks. 4.50 Free-wheelers. 5.30 News. 6.1 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.25 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes. 10.0 News. 10.30 The Devil's Daffodil, with Christopher Lee, Marius Goring. 12.5 a.m. Weather, Close.

HTV WEST—6.22-6.45 p.m. This is the West This Week.

HTV WALES—1.4-2.22 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—6.1-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd. 6.0-6.30 Yr Ynnwyl. 10.30 Sain, Cerdd a Chan. 11.35 Dangerous. 12.10 a.m. Weather, Close.

WESTWARD—10.20 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 3.45 Women Only. 4.15 Tinker-Tailor-Soldier. 4.20 Robin Hood. 4.30 Sky Hawks. 4.50 Free-wheelers. 5.30 News. 6.1 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.25 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes. 10.0 News. 10.30 The Devil's Daffodil, with Christopher Lee, Marius Goring. 12.5 a.m. Weather, Close.

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WESTWARD—10.20 a.m.—2.33 p.m. Schools: 3.45 Women

Protest over Thieu election fizzles out

MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Saigon, September 26

President Nguyen Van Thieu today clamped down on opposition groups who had hoped to disrupt final week before his "one-man election" by demonstrations and protest meetings. Combat police, armed by regular troops and by soldiers, sailors, and airmen transformed into riot police by the simple expedient of MP armbands, today wired off streets and the An Quang pagoda, headquarters of the radical Buddhists and around other gathering points.

The Buddhist university, parts of the city university, the city hall containing the offices of the South Vietnamese Veterans' Association, and a student house development are all now cordoned off by police and troops.

At the National Palace, the Senate, and the Presidential Palace have been surrounded, and streets next to palace which were opened months ago have been closed again. The palace is now guarded by paratroopers and marines, as well as army sentries. The total garrison must run several thousand men on any one time, and according to police officers most of the barriers and troops will be removed after the election.

President Thieu yesterday appealed on radio and television for a quiet and peaceful pre-election week. The appeal was being rebroadcast every hour.

Students and veterans nevertheless went ahead with their demonstrations. Firebombs were thrown yesterday at the street corner in Saigon which is a traditional place for Buddhist self-immolations, and 40 or 50 veterans gathered roundabout near Tan Son Nhut Airport to tear down election posters. Earlier in the day they had burned old tyres in the streets.

Some of these affairs were spectacularly impressive, in particular the number of demonstrators or of the impact of the Saigon people, who had been with passive, uncommitted faces. But apparently today's scatter of small demonstrations was enough for President Thieu. Forewarned of the attack he held a so-called "political seminar" of opposition leaders at the An Quang pagoda, his police and troops were in there and elsewhere.

Grenade kills two Americans

Phnom Penh, September 26

Two American Embassy officials were killed and 10 wounded, three barges of diesel fuel were blown up in a series of terrorist attacks here today.

The American casualties occurred when two youths threw hand grenades at American Embassy officials playing all at a recreation ground less than 200 yards from the front of the Ambassador, Mr. John Swank. It was the 10th attack in nine months aimed at the American Embassy.

Witnesses said the two youths ran up to the recreation ground on motor-cycles, drew grenades from inside their jackets, and tossed them at the group of softball players. They planted two timed plastic bombs as they escaped. One exploded 45 minutes later, killing a Cambodian police vehicle. The second was found and blown up harmlessly by a Cambodian bomb disposal unit.

Three Cambodian civilians watching the softball game were reported to have been injured in the explosions, in addition to the Americans.

Two hours before the grenade incident three men dressed in Cambodian Army uniforms tossed a plastic bomb on to a barge carrying fuel on the other side of the city. The bomb tore a hole in one barge and burned out two others. Army officers at the scene said the barges were almost empty and only 2,500 gallons of diesel fuel were destroyed.

The incident occurred near the oil tank farms attacked by a Communist commando squad last Monday with a loss of about 40 per cent of Phnom Penh's civilian fuel and storage space.

Lenin resurfaces—out puzzle remains

By our Shipping Correspondent

The mystery about the icebreaker Lenin, one of the Soviet merchant fleet, appears to have been solved.

Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of Russia's State Committee for atomic energy, closed at a recent conference in Geneva that the icebreaker's rear reactor had been replaced with a simpler and more efficient one. The Novosti agency reports that the ship is "busy with the 1971-72 season, and will come back much later than any other icebreaker."

The 16,000-ton vessel began its 1980 just beating the Arctic nuclear freighter service, and performing a more useful function. But 967 she disappeared—as far as Western observers were concerned—although the Soviet shipping authorities had announced that she would be leading the icebreaking fleet in Arctic as usual that summer.

In the absence of any official information, this led to speculation. Theories ranged from a picture of her lying abandoned in the polar ice, her reactor running wild, to the more prosaic suggestion that a Russian crane driver might have dropped something heavy

through her deck—such as the reactor core container—while she was alongside for repairs.

The Russians have provided an explanation, but a slight element of mystery remains. Why was such a fundamental refit not announced in advance? Why did the reactor replacement programme take three or four years? Could it be that the Lenin did run into trouble, which the Russians do not care to admit, but which required a complete redesign of the propulsion system? A ship which spends her time deliberately ramming the solid polar ice pack is a rigorous test for any system, let alone a pioneering nuclear design.

Mr Petrosyants also said that work was well under way on a new atomic icebreaker, the Arktika. Plans for her construction were announced in 1964 when it was said she would come into service this year and be followed by a second vessel of the same class.

The Arktika, with a displacement of 25,000 tons, promises to be even more powerful than the Lenin, which can cope with ice 12 feet thick. Since the ice around the North Pole has an average thickness of about 11 feet she could probably steam straight there.

RICHARD SCOTT on the state of the US Army: the first of two articles

General Westmoreland, who was in command of the American troops in Vietnam until he became chief of staff, recently admitted that the war "has truly stretched the army almost to its elastic limits." He has circulated to senior officers a 62-page booklet containing suggested remedies for some of the army's worst problems. He described it as "a blueprint for improving the army."

The concern of Congress is revealed in the present hearings of the House armed services committee on what its chairman, Representative Hebert, describes as "the monumental challenges" to the US armed services, and in particular to the army. Hebert, no critic of the military, nevertheless ponders "the ability of the armed forces to conduct combat operations in the event of an emergency." Senator Stewart Symington, a leading member of the Senate armed services committee, has also called for a congressional inquiry.

Two "Washington Post" correspondents, both of whom have served in the US armed forces, have spent three months investigating conditions among American troops abroad and at home, and inquiring into the causes for the problems that beset the army. The correspondents also interviewed General Westmoreland and many other senior military and civilian leaders. They have described their findings in a series of nine articles.

Their dismaying conclusion is here again the Vietnam war is that "the American army is fighting its most threatening battle, a struggle for survival as an institution." They found that the principal causes of this disastrous state of affairs were widespread crime and violence in the barracks, drug abuse, and racial conflict, rebellion against officers and NCOs, and boredom. To varying degrees Vietnam is held responsible for all these.

The ills from which the US army is currently suffering are, of course, to some extent a reflection of what is happening throughout the country. But a widespread protection racket was flourishing. The price to

How Vietnam brutalised the barracks



widely held to be substantially responsible. In the physically confined atmosphere of army life, racial conflict, drug abuse, and violence became accentuated. In some barracks visited by the two "Post" correspondents conditions for the young soldiers were found to be physically and mentally terrifying.

"Few soldiers feel safe, either inside or outside their barracks," the correspondents wrote from a major US base in Germany. Not only were armed attacks between groups of whites and blacks frequent, but a widespread protection racket was flourishing. The price to "stay healthy" was \$10 exacted every pay day. New recruits who had not developed the drug habit — and 78 per cent of them had before reaching Germany — were being coerced by pushers into doing so. The largest pushers were said to have made £60,000 during a three-year period of duty in Germany, and £200 a week was by no means uncommon.

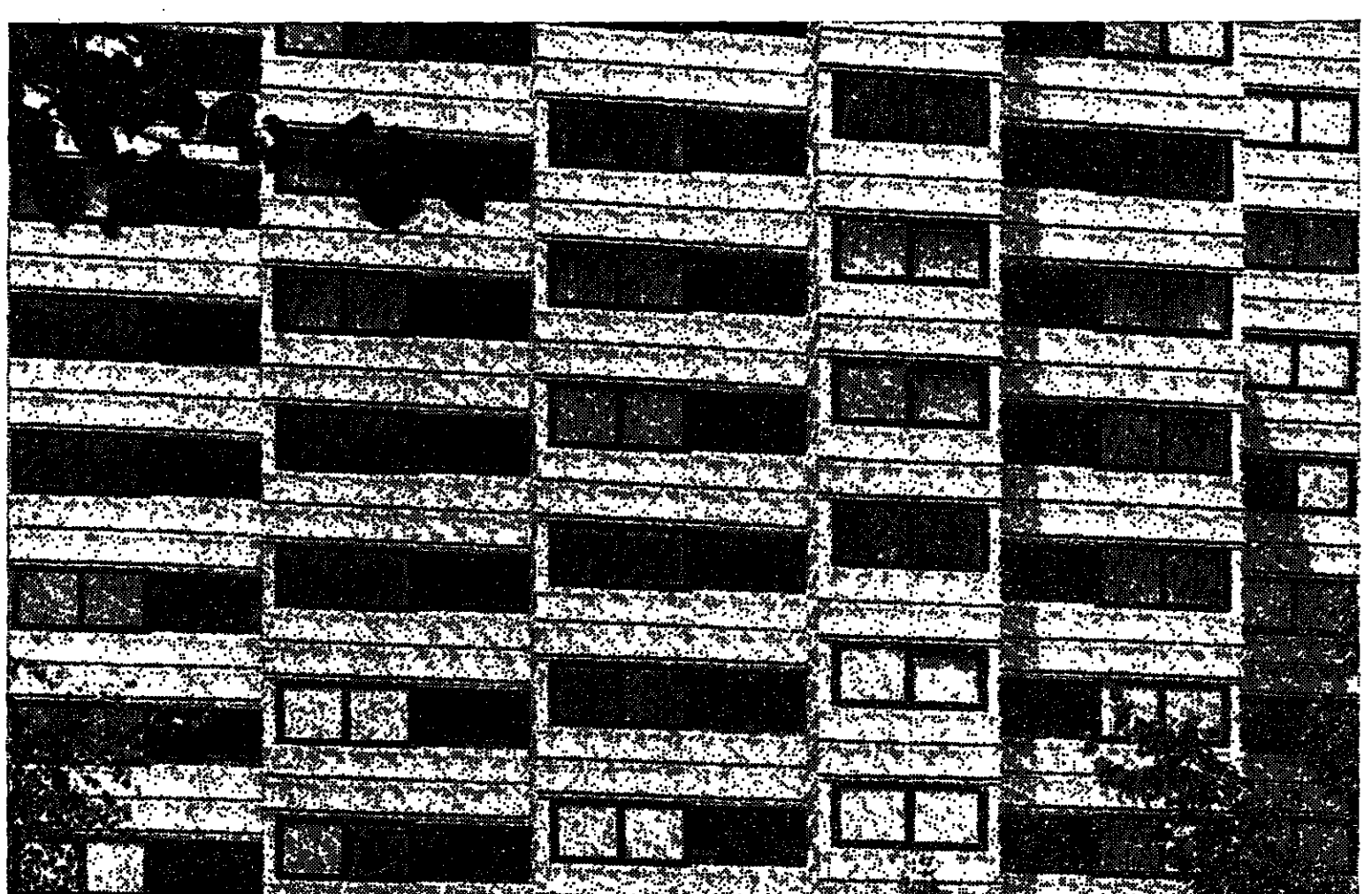
Addicts could not satisfy their cravings on their army pay and they stole, at knife point if necessary, from their comrades, whom they then terrorised into keeping silent about their losses. Opium rather than heroin is the drug most commonly used by the troops in Germany.

Racial tension was also found to be worse in the barracks in Germany. Extreme boredom was blamed as a principal cause, together with sordid conditions. At Nuremberg a CO described barracks as providing living conditions worse than the local zoo. The two correspondents themselves say that American troops in Germany, in many cases, live worse than the Wehrmacht did at the time of its defeat in 1945.

Although drugs are a very serious problem in Britain and many other countries the abuse is almost certainly more widespread in the US. Nowhere is it more rampant than in the army. A high proportion of American troops have seen service in Vietnam and habits formed there, where the strength of the drug (normally heroin) is high and the price low, have been carried into barracks in the US. Germany, and wherever American soldiers serve overseas.

Drug abuse is regarded by the two correspondents as the outstanding single cause for the present demoralisation, lack of discipline, and high crime rate in today's American army. Tomorrow: Reviving morale

Hoechst keeps thinking ahead



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The world's population grows bigger every day. More babies are born. More people live longer. Standards of living are rising. This means more and better houses. More and better hospitals, schools, offices and buildings of every kind. And improved systems from which to build them.

Hoechst research has provided Hostalit Z, a high-impact PVC system for external cladding and window systems. They look attractive and do not require maintenance; they cannot break, chip, rust or corrode even in sub-zero temperatures or corrosive industrial and coastal atmospheres. Hoechst research has provided Mowilith, the material with a thousand uses, for paints, adhesives, cements. And it has provided Trevira high tenacity, the Hoechst polyester fabric which has added a new dimension to architecture and building construction.

Ahead through systems thinking

Plastics for no-maintenance building systems in a busy, modern world, short of time and conscious of cost. Raw materials for paints to brighten and protect the modern home. Trevira high tenacity fabric to break through architectural frontiers—the result of Hoechst know-how and experience in many fields: In the development of a wide range of plastics; in the formulation of suitable pigments; in synthetic resins, fibres and, through its subsidiaries Friedrich Uhde GmbH, in constructional techniques. Systems thinking is the Hoechst strategy. Research, development and product experience in many areas are concentrated on the

Israel rejects UN demands on Jerusalem's status

Israel today rejected last night's United Nations Security Council resolution calling on Israel to rescind any measures it has taken in the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem which might purport to change the city's status. An official announcement issued after the weekly Cabinet meeting said the Government would not enter into discussion with any political body on the basis of this resolution. The Security Council called on the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, to report back within 60 days on the implementation of the resolution and, if necessary, to send a representative or mission to Jerusalem for that purpose.

Kaunda's police arrest 100

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, September 26

More than a hundred people are now known to have been arrested in the Zambian Government's moves against the opposition United Progressive Party set up five weeks ago by the former Vice-President, Mr Simon Kapwepwe.

So far the detainees do not include the 49-year-old party leader who was a childhood playmate of President Kaunda. Dr Kaunda has said State security left him with no option but to detain "a group of disgruntled politicians."

He alleged that Kapwepwe's followers had engaged in gun-running and other subversive activities aimed at the violent overthrow of the Government. The charges are hotly denied. Zambian press reports say the arrests which began last Monday are still going on. Wanted persons are being taken up before dawn by policemen waiting to take them in.

These held include nearly all the senior officials of Mr Kapwepwe's party. At least six Europeans and a handful of Asian businessmen have also been detained.

Dr Kaunda has suggested that some foreigners were backing Mr Kapwepwe in the hope of frustrating measures to place the entire wholesale and retail trade in the hands of Zambians.

Vorster keen on Smith deal

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, September 26

South Africa wants a settlement of the Rhodesian dispute as much as Rhodesia and Britain, "Rapport," a Vorster Government mouthpiece, said today.

"For the Rhodesians, a settlement would mean that, in fact, they have one, even if this were to be obscured by a lot of incomprehensible formulae," the newspaper said. The Tory Party is prepared to concede this victory to the Rhodesians.

"For the British Government, a settlement would mean the removal of a predicament which has made Whitehall look foolish for a long time. The gigantic miscalculation of the Wilson Government must be cleared away now."

David Martin adds from Dar-es-Salaam: Sweden's Prime Minister, Mr Palme, said today that the ideals of disarmament and relaxation of world tensions could never be achieved until all people were free. For this reason, the Swedish policies of South Africa and Rhodesia and the colonial policies of Portugal constituted crucial obstacles.

Mr Palme, who was addressing a conference of the ruling Tanganyika African National Union, said Sweden would substantially increase aid to Southern African liberation movements in the coming year. "I rather hope that other European countries will do the same because this will be both politically and economically very important."

Archbishop protests

The Archbishop of Oviedo, Mgr. Gabino Diaz Merchán, yesterday protested against police clashing with demonstrators at former miners staging sit-in demonstrations for higher pensions.

About 300 miners, suffering from silicosis, staged sit-ins at Gijón, Mieres and Sama. The sit-ins were aimed at forcing the Government to "serve order." The archbishop said the sit-ins caused no disorder, but added that churches should not be used for demonstrations.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the Registrar, may be sent to the Registrar, 104 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2ER. Telephone: 061-275 1111. Births, marriages and deaths must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

DEATHS

GLENTWORTH. On September 24, 1971, at his home, 10, Arundel Street, Ashford, Kent, aged 64 years, the late Mr. GLENTWORTH, who was the husband of the late Mrs. GLENTWORTH and the father of the late Mr. GLENTWORTH, died peacefully on September 24, 1971, at 1.30 p.m. Burial at St. Andrew's Church, Ashford, on September 27, 1971, at 11 a.m. Tel: 061-338 2520.

HUNT. On September 24, 1971, at his home, 10, Arundel Street, Ashford, Kent, aged 64 years, the late Mr. HUNT, who was the husband of the late Mrs. HUNT and the father of the late Mr. HUNT, died peacefully on September 24, 1971, at 1.30 p.m. Burial at St. Andrew's Church, Ashford, on September 27, 1971, at 11 a.m. Tel: 061-338 2520.

INCE. On September 25, 1971, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth, aged 78 years, the late Mr. INCE, who was the husband of the late Mrs. INCE and the father of the late Mr. INCE, died peacefully on September 25, 1971, at 1.30 p.m. Burial at St. Andrew's Church, Ashford, on September 27, 1971, at 11 a.m. Tel: 061-338 2520.

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Log cabin judge was last of his kind

From ALISTAIR COOKE: Washington, September 26

JUSTICE Hugo Black, who served on the United States Supreme Court longer than all but two justices in its history, died peacefully here on Saturday at the age of 85. He announced his retirement only eight days ago, had a stroke last Sunday, and thereafter steadily declined.

His going breaks a long liberal partnership with Justice Douglas, who becomes the senior justice in length of service, and has very likely arrested for some time to come the liberal bias of the court that was imparted to it by President Roosevelt when, in the first flush of the New Deal, he was eager to pack the court with sympathetic advocates as Lloyd George, in a similar reforming glow, was to pack the House of Lords.

As an historical type, Black is certainly the last justice to be born the son of a poor farmer, in a log cabin; and, along with former Presidents Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson, among the last of the distinguished Americans to begin life on the frontier and end it in the atomic age. He shared with them an unquenchable, some would say, naive, fundamentalist view of the sanctity of the American Constitution.

He kept a copy of it always in his pocket and he took it as literally as the old river Baptists of his native Alabama took the Book of Genesis. Since the Constitution is an opaque document whose eighteenth century rhetoric disguises the many particular reservations that its authors took for granted, it was possible in these latter days to presume that a liberal interpretation was also a liberal one.

This almost religious liberalism by no means prevented in Justice Black a judicial mind that was at once subtle and unabashed before the onslaughts of his conservative colleagues and the anguished protests of his good friend, the late Justice Frankfurter, who, on the contrary, did not believe that the

federal Constitution overrode all other laws, rights and initiatives.

During the 34 years that he served on the highest court, Black was rarely less than controversial. He began as a suspect reactionary and ended as a famous dissenter. In view of his unblemished record as the arch liberal of the court, the recollection of his appointment is now almost a fantasy.

Roosevelt nominated him when he was a Senator from Alabama in the summer of 1937, and at once the Republicans in the Senate who had their belfry of the New Deal's invasion of property and state rights, mobilised to oppose Black as a rubber-stamp liberal who had paved the way for other Roosevelt lackeys. During the Senate committee hearings, there was a floating rumour that Black had at some time been connected with the Ku Klux Klan. The story was dismissed as a malicious ploy and Black was confirmed by a vote of 63 to 16. Yet, when he took his seat in October, 1937, there was a parable of pickets outside the new Supreme Court building wearing black armbands to mourn the arrival of a Kluxer, who would give scant justice to Catholics and Negroes.

The uproar died down, but suddenly Paul Black, the owner of a small chain of newspapers, published photographic proofs of Black's membership of the Klan, between 1923 and 1925. The Senate smelt tricks, the papers flared on the horror and, at Roosevelt's urging, the new justice delivered an

address on a national radio network, in which he confessed to an early indisposition and confirmed a settled feeling of revulsion at the primordial persecutions of the Klan. Ever afterwards, he refused to talk about it.

Today he is generally remembered for his dissenting opinions of the 1950s and 60s. To him the Constitution was a substitute for religion, and his almost belligerent conviction that the Constitution's guarantees of "individual rights" were "absolute... without any ifs, but or whereases" led him to oppose prayers in the public schools as a token of that "establishment of religion" which the Constitution prohibited. It convinced him that poor defendants in criminal cases must have free lawyers, and that the legislative geography of redrawing to guarantee equal voting rights.

In one notable case, he sullied this uncompromising record. He failed to conceive that marches and demonstrations were a valid exercise of civil rights. They came, literally, a little too close to home, and he decided that the Constitution, while defending everybody's rights to say anything, in four letters or more, did not give a man a right "to walk around and around my house (and make) my family afraid to go out of doors."

These aberrations are now, in death, forgiven as momentary lapses and he is being hailed as the Great Dissenter, a

Amnesty to lobby over 'psychiatric' detainees

Luxembourg, September 26

The number of political dissidents detained in Soviet psychiatric hospitals on grounds of mental ill-health has risen dramatically over the past two years, delegates to the world conference of Amnesty International were told here today.

Mr Peter Reddaway, lecturer in political science at the London School of Economics, told a conference of economists, lawyers and other specialists working group on Eastern Europe that the number of known detainees was now nearly 40, while the true figure was probably nearer 200. This compared with only one or two such cases known in 1960.

Most of these people have been arrested for political offences, like distributing political pamphlets or organising protests against political trials, and all the evidence we have suggests that they are not ill.

He said that Amnesty, which works for the release of political prisoners throughout the world, planned to step up its contacts with professional psychiatric bodies in the Soviet Union and in the West and continue lobbying the Soviet Government with the aim of ending this type of internment.

A resolution to this effect will be put to Amnesty's international council at the end of the three-day conference later today.

Mr Reddaway said Amnesty knew of several cases where drugs had been administered in massive doses to dissidents as a punitive measure. He cited the case of a stone mason, interned in the Oryol prison hospital about 100 miles south of Moscow, who began a hunger strike in protest against conditions there.

He was given a dosage of a powerful sedative drug for 12 days on end, reducing him to a catatonic physical condition.

Local difficulties as Mrs Gandhi goes to Moscow

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, September 26

Twenty-four hours before leaving for Moscow, the first of her important trips coming weeks — Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was today taking stock of some ups and downs in domestic politics.

She conferred with Mr Narasimha Rao, who on Saturday was elected Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He will be sworn in on Wednesday in place of Mr B. Reddy whom Mrs Gandhi effortlessly eased out last week.

Mr Rao went to New Delhi to seek Mrs Gandhi's approval for his cabinet. He belongs to the neglected region of Telengana and his elevation to the office of Chief Minister was preceded by the collective entry into the Congress fold of Telengana Praja Samiti, a multiparty coalition demanding separate state for Telengana. It now has 10 parliamentary seats in March.

In other States, especially in Tamil Nadu, there is a queue of former Congressmen, particularly those who went with Syndicate at the time of the split, to get back to Mrs Gandhi's party, and she is taking her time to readmit them.

But Mrs Gandhi has had serious cause for concern over a small but significant setback in Orissa where her party lost in four by-elections on Friday. Mrs Gandhi's confidante and a Her party was hoping to win three seats and overthrow a shaky United Ministerial front in the State.

But the loss of the four seats, including two won in the previous poll, has not only demoralised Congress leaders

the misfortunes in Orissa. These arose mainly from inexcusable complacency and inactivity.

Mr Patnaik gleefully declared that without Mrs Gandhi's personal appeal the Orissa Congress was a paper tiger. But he failed to point out another lesson of Orissa — that the Indian electorate, which refused to vote for instability at the centre six months ago, is also shrewd enough to distinguish between national and provincial issues. The lesson is apparently not lost on Mrs Gandhi.

Meanwhile politics in Kerala have taken their logical course. Rather than indulge in back-seat driving Congress has at last joined the State Government, headed by the pro-Moscow Communist leader, Mr Achutha Menon. Cabinet expansion has been accompanied by a new high and hard trading. But it appears that the coalition Government will endure.

Squabbling Congress leaders are also placing the entire blame for the fiasco in Orissa on Mrs Nandini Sathpathy, Mrs Gandhi's confidante and a Her party was hoping to win three seats and overthrow a shaky United Ministerial front in the State.

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Malays 'help guerrillas'

Security forces were reported in Kuala Lumpur yesterday to have found documents confirming that Malays in and around Ipoh had cooperated with Communist infiltrators from Thailand.

The Malaysian Government placed hundreds of square miles of Perak under a 24-hour curfew.

Documents were in Malay and Chinese. Local people had provided guerrillas with food and information on the movements of the security forces.

The Malaysian Government placed hundreds of square miles of Perak under a 24-hour curfew.

Time is short for the Parthenon

From JOE ALEX MORRIS

Athens, September 26

More than a million visitors annually make the pilgrimage to the citadel of the Acropolis, crowned by the pristine beauty of the Parthenon. But they had better hurry, for the Parthenon is in peril. Industrial acids are eating away the marble columns and the graceful statues, doing more damage in a few years than in its first 24 centuries.

"The Parthenon is dying," said Professor Anastassios Orlandos, who has devoted 35 years of his life to restoring the grandeur of the Acropolis. "It has had a long life, but with all the pollution the conditions for its survival have radically changed."

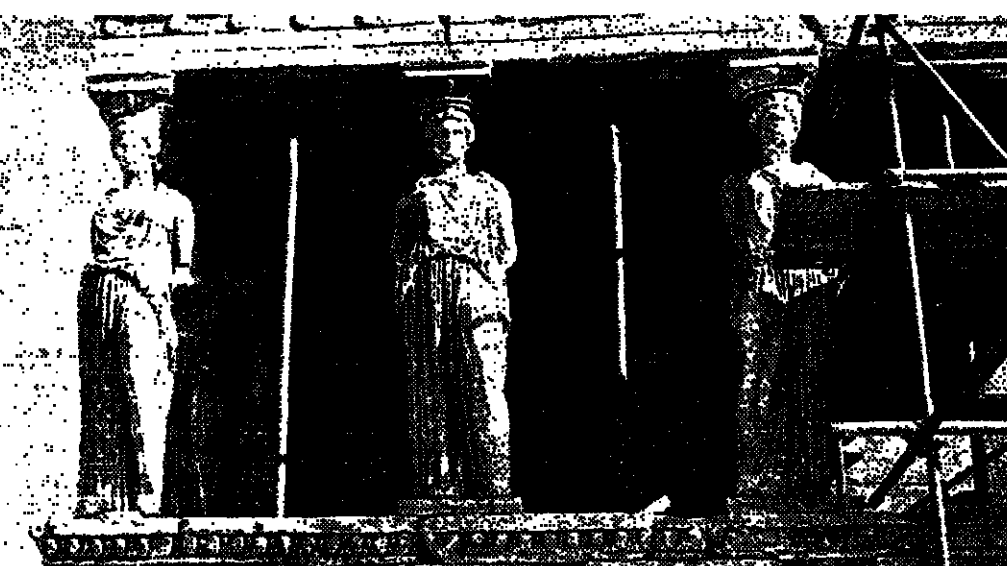
More time, money, and effort is being devoted today to preserving the Parthenon and other structures on the Acropolis than to completing the reconstruction of the site.

With present resources and techniques the best that can be hoped for is a brief pause in the battle against corrosive elements.

The danger is threefold. Industrialisation in the past 30-40 years has filled the Athens air with marine salts, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and other elements from the shipyards, steel mills, chemical plants, and refineries in the vicinity. Added to this are the fumes from increasing numbers of cars in the narrow streets.

When it rains these gases mix with water and form the sulphuric acid which then coats the marble.

The second cause is a series of misguided attempts to restore the monuments early



this century. Iron clamps and bars were used to bind the ancient stones together. They had the effect of locking the marble and rust the iron, which consequently expands. As a result several large pieces of the Parthenon frieze have already fallen off and there is a constant danger of more of them doing so.

Water, when it freezes, has the same effect. It enters the tiny fissures in the marble, and the fumes from the cars in the narrow streets. When it rains these gases mix with water and form the sulphuric acid which then coats the marble.

The second cause is a series of misguided attempts to restore the monuments early

the ancient Greeks, incidentally, knew better than the restorers earlier this century they used iron, but 1850 when it suffered a direct hit during a Venetian bombardment.

A third cause of the present troubles is the tourists themselves. Their constant traffic is wearing away the stone surface of the Acropolis. Plans have been approved to install a broadwalk, but experts from UNESCO opposed this, on the grounds that it would destroy the purity of line of the Parthenon.

The Parthenon was built by Pericles as a temple to Athena and completed about 438 B.C. It became a Byzantine church in the fifth century, and a Catholic church later when the Franks moved in. The Turks made it into a mosque in 1458, — Los Angeles Times.

'Useful work' in arms talks

THE CHIEF Soviet negotiator at the Strategic Limitation Talks said in a speech yesterday that "a work" had been done in the fifth round of the negotiations which ended on Friday.

Mr Vladimir Semv, Deputy Foreign Minister, before he left for Moscow, said that what had been achieved "opened up new prospects" for continuing in Vienna.

The Soviet side held as before, that positive results of these talks would serve the interests of the peoples of Soviet Union and the United States — the cause of strengthening peace.

Semv added that a communiqué had developed the sides had developed "a common ground." — Reuters

PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR Announcements in the Personal Column is 25 pence per line (including 10 pence per line for the first line of each advertisement). The charge for the first line of each advertisement is 25 pence per line (including 10 pence per line for the first line of each advertisement). The charge for the first line of each advertisement is 25 pence per line (including 10 pence per line for the first line of each advertisement).

JANE SCOTT for genuine friends. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

POEMS wanted to new book. £1,000 in prize money and a lot of publicity. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

INTRODUCTIONS. We are a friendly and helpful group of people who are looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

DO YOU LOVE LIVING? I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

ENJOY THAT STEAK? When you're hard to cook, it's hard to eat. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

MEET SOMEONE through (telephone) I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

BIBLE LANDS SOCIETY Annual Meeting and Reunion. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

FAMILY ACCOMMODATION. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

MEET YOUR PERFECT MATCH. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

DISPOSABLE MARRIAGE. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

AUTHORS invited. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

TRAVEL. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

NOTICES. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE. I am a single lady, 30 years old, 5'6", blonde, brown eyes, and a very nice personality. I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money. I am a very nice person and I am looking for a genuine friend who is interested in me as a person, not just for my looks or money.

HOME NEWS

Puzzle over estuary mining

By James Lewis

The BBC is being asked for transcript of a television programme in which Sir Val Dunne, the chairman of Rio Tinto, was understood by many to say that his company would now go ahead with its plans to prospect for gold in the Mawddach estuary of Pembrokeshire.

Sir Jack Longland had asked Sir Val in a discussion to put his undertaking in writing, but a mining company's chairman replied that there were sufficient witnesses to his mark. "That is why I have asked for a transcript," Sir Jack said yesterday.

RTZ, however, has beaten him to it. It already has a transcript. What Sir Val said, after visiting the Mawddach for the first time since his childhood, was: "I doubt whether I'll be able to do anything in the Mawddach without causing disturbance. If we can't, we won't."

What, of course, is what he has said before. It was said on his behalf when his company applied for planning permission for prospecting in the estuary. It is the remark that led many to conclude that RTZ was not seriously interested in the gold, but in the copper which lies in the hinterland.

Whatever RTZ's intentions, the summering controversy about the sanctity of national parks in general, and Snowdonia in particular, will come to a head at the end of next week in an open-air rally to protest about the industrial exploitation of the park.

The rally, at Capel Curig, is being organised by the Ramblers Association.

Murder inquiry

A woman aged 35 died in hospital after being found unconscious early yesterday in a flat in Chelsea, London. Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

Mr David Bleakley, the former Labour MP, who has signed from his post as Minister of Community Relations in Northern Ireland Government, had the customary change of letters with the time Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner. This is a partial list:

In March of this year I undertook to serve our province in government for six months in my present emergency. I have fulfilled my obligation and before my official resignation expires, I wish to tender my resignation from Government in order to establish those areas of policy in which I am in disagreement.

In some ways my resignation may be a symbolic act, but I undertake the hope that it may encourage you to take steps necessary to get on with our community crisis. I hope too, that it may enable me to withstand the extremist assault which is undoubtedly being brought to bear upon you from too many quarters.

I remain convinced that given proper support and proper policies you can see our province through its difficulties. I regard you as our best chance. Prime Minister, I should like to be the victim of an extremist takeover. I believe most firmly that London must immediately intervene, imposing a "direct rule" to preserve the British rights which could be the concern of all of us.

... my first major issue of agreement with the Government—the whole question of defining the basis of government in the province.

I believe that immediately (at this very moment) we could be building a community government of social and economic reconstruction, cannot, as members of your administration seem to think, continue on the basis of the present system of one-party rule. Quite frankly, the time has come to face the fact that a disputed one-party rule is a political disaster. It must give way to a broader-based government.

... second issue which divides us: the security problem and, in particular, the issue of internment. I cannot accept that the policy of internment is assisting the cause of law and order. On the contrary, I believe that internment is a tragic mistake which, as made matters worse; further, I believe that the terrorists welcome internment; it gives the IRA and other militant groups a sympathy and a learning on a world-wide scale which otherwise they could not

Schools 'must allow parents greater say'

By our own Reporter

The present system of school managers—or governors, as they are in secondary schools—is "anti-qualified and an insult to the intelligence of those involved in it," according to a Bow Group pamphlet, "Parents in School," which is published today.

The author, Reginald Watts, served on local education authorities for eight years and believes that schools contain a vast reservoir of under-developed talent. It is made up of boys and girls, generally but not exclusively from the working class, who because of lack of encouragement at home never reach their full potential.

The Plowden Report showed that variations in parental attitudes were more important, as an influence on school performance, than family economic circumstances or conditions within the schools. To prevent this wastage, says the pamphlet, the school management structure must be changed so as to allow greater involvement by parents.

No one has to listen to the present managers, says Mr Watts. They have no executive function and "perform little useful work except to appear in flowered hats, at speech days and sundry other social events." Their calibre suffers accordingly. Every school, he argues, should be under the direct control of a school council, which would have statutory responsibilities for spending an agreed sum each year. It would appoint all staff, including the headmaster.

Just over half the members of the council would be from the L.E.A., but the rest would be from the parents' association (to be a compulsory part of every school) and from old pupils' associations. This arrangement, it is suggested, would place the school firmly in the community, while leaving executive authority with the headmaster.

A new Education Act should lay down the responsibilities of school councils, the members of which should be chosen for their ability rather than their political commitment, though Mr Watts concedes that this may well be a pious hope.

... "Parents in School," The Bow Group, price 20p.

Bleakley's resignation note and the reply

PERSONAL

Mr David Bleakley, the former Labour MP, who has signed from his post as Minister of Community Relations in Northern Ireland Government, had the customary change of letters with the time Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner. This is a partial list:

In March of this year I undertook to serve our province in government for six months in my present emergency. I have fulfilled my obligation and before my official resignation expires, I wish to tender my resignation from Government in order to establish those areas of policy in which I am in disagreement.

In some ways my resignation may be a symbolic act, but I undertake the hope that it may encourage you to take steps necessary to get on with our community crisis. I hope too, that it may enable me to withstand the extremist assault which is undoubtedly being brought to bear upon you from too many quarters.

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get. In addition, the internment controversy handicaps those who are presenting the Northern Ireland case against the campaign of violence.

These two issues together impede us from making progress on what I regard as a crucial third issue—political initiatives. I deplore the lack of Government urgency in this field. (I know of course that you are often hindered by lack of support from your own party and by the unwillingness of others to come to the conference table.) But political initiatives must be taken, and immediately.

As you know, I have already without success suggested some of the lines which might be pursued. Indeed, we are not short of plans—what we need now is action. I would suggest an approach on two fronts: (a) urgent action on a limited number of initiatives; and (b) an examination of our long-term requirements on government reform.

Proposals for the short-term initiative would include:

1. Immediate introduction of proportional representation with an enlarged Commons, for use at the next general election. And if the politicians cannot soon be brought to the conference table a general election may be necessary to break the deadlock.

2. An immediate reform of the Senate to make more representative of the community. A strong nucleus of nominated members should be introduced to enable a strengthening of government to take place.

3. The creation of a Ministry of Reconstruction to deal with the social and economic aftermath of the present crisis. Several new Parliamentary Secretarieships should also be created to take charge of key projects.

In this economic area of government the British Government must be expected to accept its responsibility. For far too long Northern Ireland have had to endure a high unemployment rate which would be politically unacceptable in Britain. Indeed, the disproportionate weight of unemployment which is shouldered by Northern Ireland has disastrous effects on community relations. Nor have our fellow-citizens in Britain yet grasped the full magnitude of the Northern Ireland crisis, nor the scale on which it must be tackled. Northern Ireland today is a disaster situation on a daunting scale.

These are modest proposals for immediate implementation though, I fear, to some in government they would seem revolutionary. The main thing,

The councils should have a specific duty of trying to interest not only those parents who attend PTA meetings, but also those who seldom if ever go near the school. They should engage in "home visiting" where necessary, and call child care officers to meetings to report on problem children.

At present, says Mr Watts, many teachers are too busy or unwilling to see them, are frightened of causing trouble for their children if they seek special treatment. Many working class parents feel at a disadvantage when confronting middle-class school teachers.

Teachers, in turn, are not expected to give a high priority to meeting parents. Many only meet parents who complain, and are thus reinforced in their view that parents are a nuisance and a threat to their authority and academic freedom. The vicious circle is completed when parents do not show any interest or inclination to visit the school.

The school-parent relationship, on which Plowden placed so much emphasis, is too crucial to be left to chance. A minimum number of meetings between class teacher and parents should be laid down, and the school council would be responsible for seeing that it is achieved.

The organisation of PTAs, says Mr Watts, should be a statutory requirement, but they must not become mutual admiration societies. They should hold meetings on a class basis, find means of bringing disinterested parents into school activities, and appoint street representatives on whom parents could call for discussions.

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The family takes over

For six days a week Mrs Elaine Power, aged 24, of Wincoburn, Swansea, looks after her six-month-old twins single-handed. On the seventh she rests and the baby-minding and feeding is taken over by her husband Jeffrey, his brothers Michael and Paul, and father Harry. Mrs Power, who had taken a fertility drug, says: "If I didn't get my day off I'd probably drop from exhaustion. Swansea Council tells us it can provide only a domestic help and housework is not the problem."

Tory group attacks Heath

By our own Reporter

A report by the Thistle Group, the seafaring Scottish Conservative "ginger" and research group, published today, condemns the Government for its industrial relations policy.

The author of the "Black Paper" says that unemployment in Scotland has reached an emergency situation difficult to understand for London-based politicians.

The author, "A Loyal Conservative," says the present Government stands indicted by the people of Scotland for the refusal to give in to excessive wage demands by militant trade unions, appear to the public to be more important than the day-to-day misery of honest, hardworking Scotsmen who have lost their jobs, the paper says.

"As means to an end they may well leave a mental scar of lost dignity, and a bitter and lasting memory of lost opportunities that no amount of ensuing prosperity will erase. They will certainly set the face of the people of Scotland against Conservatives for a long time to come."

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£2,000	£8-34	£13-62	£163
£3,000	£12-50	£20-41	£244
£5,000	£20-84	£34-02	£408
£10,000	£41-67	£68-03	£816
Husband & wife (Joint Account)	£83-34	£136-07	£1,632

It couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send both to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your first monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month. If you require more information before deciding, tick off the appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check

Wife tries to trace scientist

The wife of a British scientist will try to trace her husband today through the Foreign Office's cultural department. She has not heard from him for 10 days.

Dr David Blow, an X-ray crystallographer at the Medical Research Council's molecular biology centre at Cambridge, is on a three-week tour of laboratories at the invitation of the Russians.

The last time his wife, Mavis, heard from him was on September 17, four days after his arrival in Moscow.

"He was in Moscow for the first few days of the visit," Mrs Blow said, "but he did not know his itinerary after that. In normal circumstances he would write home to his family." She could think of "no logical reason" for his silence. On Friday, she sent a telegram to Professor B. Vainshtein of the Moscow Institute of Crystallography, asking him to get in touch with her husband.

Mrs Blow has been advised by the Foreign Office that her husband's apparent disappearance is unlikely to be connected with the recent controversy over the expulsion of Russian diplomats because his visit is a friendly one.

330 houses may go for expansion of new hospital

By MALCOLM STUART

As many as 330 houses may have to be demolished to allow the expansion of a hospital "completed" less than four years ago. Yet before work started on the millions Peterborough District Hospital, the county planning authority repeatedly warned the Department of Health that the site allowed no room for expansion. The department rejected suggestions that the hospital should be built on open land outside the city.

In fact, the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board now admits that the district hospital, with 330 beds, proved too small for the needs of Peterborough within 18 months of its opening on January 1, 1968. The hospital group secretary, Mr Harry

Inquiry call on patient

The Friends of Oakwood Hospital, Maidstone — a voluntary association of relatives and friends of patients — is demanding an inquiry into the death of a woman patient who was badly burned in a fire at the hospital.

Mrs Elizabeth Datswell, aged 61 of Linden Close, Paddock Wood, Kent, was a voluntary patient at the hospital. She was involved in a small fire at the hospital on August 1, 1968, when she died on September 10.

The acting chairman of the Friends, Mrs Barbara Cox, of Maidstone, said yesterday: "We are not satisfied with the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs Datswell, and we would like the Secretary of Health, Sir Keith Joseph, to hold an inquiry."

Imports must be labelled

A Government committee will order the continued marking of the origin of imported goods when the law requiring certification is repealed, the Consumers' Union suggested yesterday.

The Merchandise Marks Act, which contains the requirement, being phased out by the new Trade Descriptions Act in November.

Mr Gordon Baker, an advertising executive and founder of the union, said yesterday that a new Act gave power for a "marking order" to be made by a committee in the Department of Employment and Productivity.

He said the union would like a law to be extended rather than abolished. Goods should carry labels giving the origin, manufacturer, indication of reliability, and instructions as to care. The public and retailers would know whom to complain if goods were faulty.

Appeal to save elms

An urgent appeal to act now to save elm trees in East Sussex from total destruction by Dutch elm disease is made today by the East Sussex County Council.

Mr Jack Atkinson, the council's clerk, says that with wholehearted public support it may be possible to control the spread of the disease and prevent the widespread devastation that has occurred in certain parts of Kent, Essex, and other southern counties.

"A concerted effort now could save many thousands of pounds later on and, even more importantly, could save the elm population in Sussex, which is certain parts along the South coast is our dominant tree species."

"Sunday, Brilliant Sunday!"
Joseph... John...
"Sunday Bloody Sunday?"
Glenda Jackson · Peter Finch
Murray Head
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AT PRINCIPAL ODEON AND OTHER IMPORTANT THEATRES
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Many universities are confident that they will, after all, be able to accommodate next term's inflow of students in halls of residence or adequate digs or flats.

However, this is not to say there is no permanent, long-term problem of accommodating students. Mr Digby Jacks, president-elect of the National Union of Students, said this weekend that a crash programme to produce accommodation for 75,000 new students was needed over the next five years. He thought it would cost about £15 millions a year. "This is half of what the Robbins Report recommended."

According to the NUS, which held a closed conference of 80 student leaders in Birmingham to discuss accommodation, the Manchester Polytechnic has 200 civil defence sleeping bags ready for homeless students; Manchester University is putting 30 in a sports centre and 200 with university staff; and the Lancaster Polytechnic is searching Rugby, 15 miles away, because it is expected to be 400 lodgings short.

But fears that universities have been limiting the rate of admissions specifically because of a lack of accommodation have receded as the academic year has drawn closer. Students start returning today.

Nevertheless, Manchester has a strict policy of keeping its

Universities confident about accommodation

admissions in line with the accommodation available. York will have to accept 400 fewer students than the target of 4,000 over the next five years, but the situation only looked like an acute situation only after a strong press and publicity campaign.

Some universities are keeping a wary eye on the new intake because this is the last year of the current quinquennium—the recurring five-year planning period—and faculties have to balance their books. Some also have the usual problem of turning away arts students while crying out for scientists.

Since the collapse of the Government's former policy of directly financing university residential buildings, and given a marked trend among students to live independent lives in communities of flats away from the university precincts, the universities appear to be slowly getting to grips with the problem of providing their own, new accommodation.

Discussions over the need for local authorities to take over their long-term problems, or for the Government to provide more money at cheap interest rates, remain unresolved. The University Grants Committee is still discussing capital figures with the Government and recurring finances with the universities.

The University of Manchester has begun to face up to the situation with its £2.25 million precinct centre complex of shops, offices, and restaurants, and 240 student flats at £1 a week.

Each unit will house five or six, either men or women students. Every student will have his or her own bedroom/study and share the kitchen, dining/living area, and toilet facilities. The university has decided that all future loan finance building will be devoted to flats.

Next week 3,000 new students arrive at Manchester, making a total of 9,000. The registrar, Mr Vincent Knowles, says yesterday that there were 200 more than last year, but that while there was always an acute problem for the first fortnight, it was always solved, and he expected this October to be no exception.

"It is important," he says, "that students let us know if they are arriving without accommodation. We have an emergency capability, but the problem stems from students arriving on our doorstep without any previous warning."

At Swansea, the assistant registrar, Mr H. L. Smale, says: "I think our overall number will go up from 3,500 to 3,800. There is no artificial obstruction to admissions here. We have coped with our accommodation problem after running a campaign."

Mr Smale says that Swansea

had exceeded its target by 2 per cent last year; these students could not be turned out, and the excess would be carried over into this year.

At Leeds, where there has been a flurry of activity to avoid creating ghettos of homeless students, plans for this intake and for the next quinquennium are going ahead on the assumption that all targets will be filled.

At Keele, admission is always limited by accommodation, since this university is largely residential; in London, while the struggle for accommodation remains permanent and acute, there is no move to restrict admissions; the local colleges handle their own accommodation problems.

The University of Aston in Birmingham is temporarily limited because of shortage of laboratory equipment and staff, but not because of accommodation. Nor is there any warning out to students from Essex University in Colchester.

There is no doubt that housing students is a recurring nightmare in some areas, not only after the summer term, but after every term. But a survey of nine universities produced no evidence that students would—as was predicted in April—have to sleep rough.

Michael Lake

More delays by car men

The Midlands car industry returns from a week's autumn holiday today to the prospect of more production delays.

The holiday began with most of the industry in a state of confusion after a disrupting strike at the Birmingham factories of the Lucas group, which makes most of the electrical components fitted to cars. Supplies were slowly returning to normal after a settlement of the strike, but the flow of other components is now being threatened by a series of disputes which were unresolved when the industry stopped work for a week.

Among these are labour troubles at factories of the Birminghams group, which supplies most of the important castings, including engine

blocks, to the car factories. Talks this week may avoid serious stoppages, but the industry is guaranteed at least one strike on its first day back at work.

About 8,000 engineering workers in the Midlands will not report for work today as they hold the third in a series of official one-day strikes protesting about the withdrawal of a long-standing rate-fixing agreement. All the workers concerned are toolmakers whose wages have been governed largely by the Coventry Toolroom Agreement for nearly 30 years.

Engineering employers in the area have discontinued the agreement because they claim it

is outdated and in need of replacement by plant agreements. The toolroom workers, however, fear that their earnings may suffer and have demanded the retention of the agreement.

With the full support of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the workers have already held two one-day strikes, and are conducting a ban on overtime and a policy of non-cooperation with management. Production in engineering factories and some car plants has been slowing down gradually.

Talks are expected to be held this week. The employers have sent the union a document intended to reassure the toolroom workers about any effects on their earnings.

Bellisario defies Royal protocol

Photographs of members of the royal family never before published in Britain will be on show at a lecture to be given on Wednesday by Mr Ray Bellisario, the photographer. In the lecture Mr Bellisario will tell young photographers not to be deterred by red tape or protocol.

The lecture is the first in a series organised by the newly-formed Photographic Study Centre at the Institute of Contemporary Arts. The photographs will include what Mr Bellisario described as

"unusual" shots of members of the royal family.

Last month Lord Snowdon was fined £30 with a licence endorsement for careless driving on a private summons brought by Mr Bellisario.

Plough title

Champion ploughmen from 21 countries will drive straight furrows across Somerset fields next weekend when the World Ploughing Contest is held on Heywood Farm, Nynghed, a few miles from Taunton.

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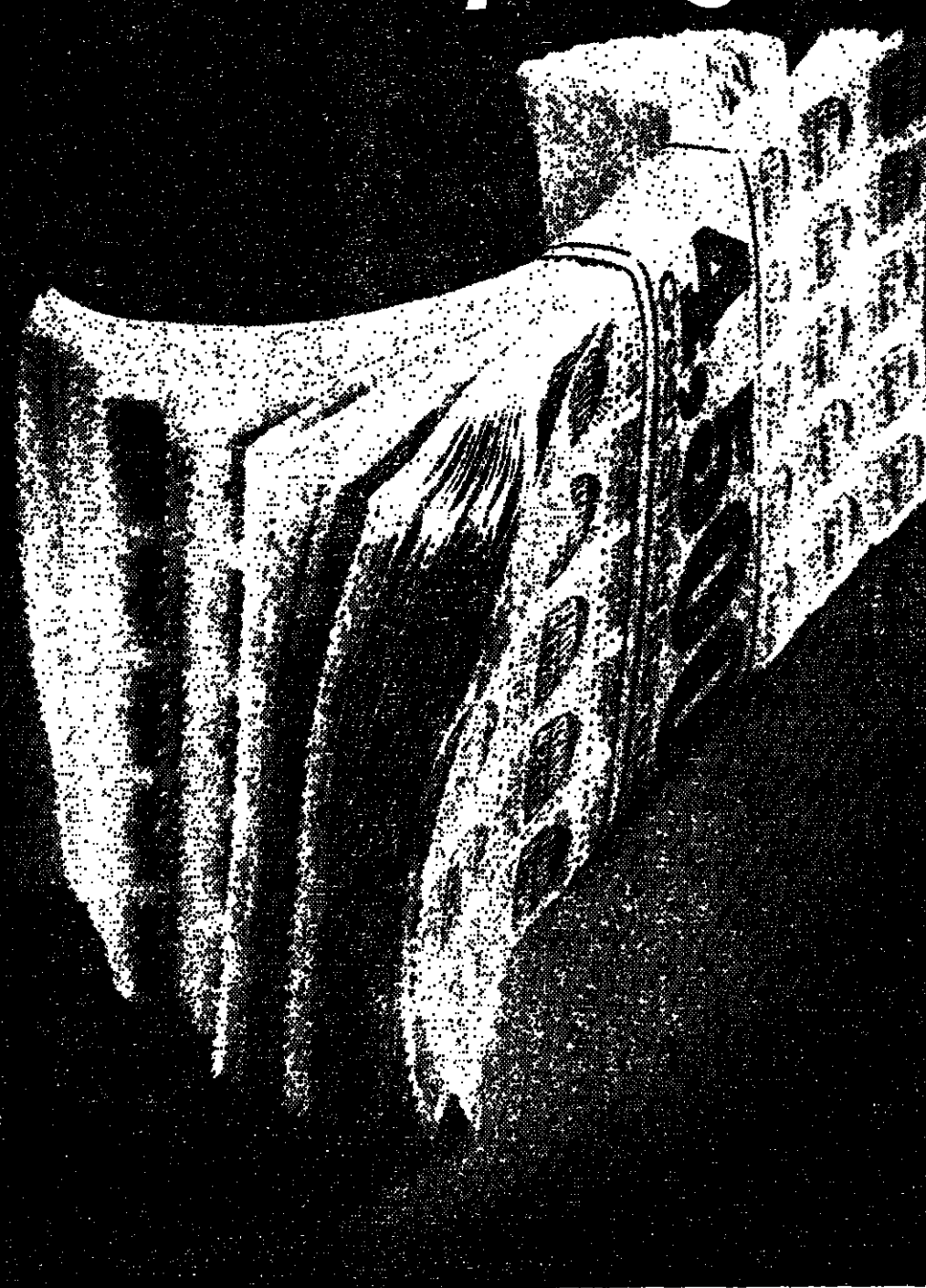
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Badger not to be badgered

By our Correspondent

THE ROUTE of a new gas main at Goring, in the New Forest, has been diverted so that a badger will not be disturbed.

The Southern Gas Board agreed to divert the main after Mrs Jean Cobb, the chairman of the Hampshire Field Club, asked it to.

Mrs Cobb said yesterday that the gas main was scheduled to go through the middle of a sett that had been there for more than 40 years.

"It just goes to show what can be done if you ask nicely. It would have been a great pity if the badgers were wiped out. It is a victory for conservation." The Gas Board said: "We found we could divert our pipe quite easily. It didn't cost any more."

'£50' for £3 beauty creams

More than £100 millions is spent annually in Britain on cosmetics, says Rosemary Simon in her book "The Price of Beauty," published today.

Another £100 millions, she says, is spent by both men and women on hair preparations and hairdressing. She quotes a cosmetic chemist as saying: "There is no excuse for any cream to cost more than £3, yet some sell for around £50." The male beauty and toiletries market in Britain is estimated at £16 millions.

The most powerful selling argument is sex. When you come to think of it, the quest after youth, the fear of not looking one's best, even the urge to keep up with the latest fashions, all stem in some degree from the sexual instinct," the author says.

The Price of Beauty (Longman, £1 and £2.55).

O-levels at 11

A boy, aged 11, has passed two O-level subjects. Martin Millband, of Holywell Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, was awarded a grade four pass in French and grade three in Latin by the Oxford Examination Board.

Martin, a pupil at Limehouse School, Dalton, near Carlisle, was entered for the examination by the school.

'You have to fight all the time to get anything good. I think I must be very tough, a hard man to work with because I'm scared as hell that the film won't come to life'

BO WIDERBERG

Interviewed by Barry Norman

BO WIDERBERG, the Swedish director, has come to London for the opening of his seventh and latest film, "The Ballad of Joe Hill," bringing with him his son Martin, who is small and bespectacled and was something of an actor before going into premature retirement at the age of six.

On his first day here Martin had rather a good time. He tried to stab Ludovic Kennedy with a sword in the "24 Hours" studio, punched me on the nose and bit his father's arm. Mr Widerberg observed this behaviour with grave interest and said: "He is very strong-willed, you see. I've refused to work with him any more." This is a great tribute to Martin's bloody-mindedness, for his father is not normally cowed by actors. "To get a performance out of them," he said, "it is sometimes necessary to kick them in the goolies."

Such methods may be unconventional but they are clearly effective, since his previous productions, "Elvira Madigan" and "Adalen 31," have placed him firmly among the world's leading directors. "In Sweden," he said, "I am ranked alongside Ingmar Bergman as one of the two joint saints of the film industry." To some extent he finds this embarrassing because he doesn't like Bergman's work very much. "He always says nice things about me but I cannot bring myself to say nice things about him because they wouldn't be true. His films are too private and abstract. I can't get into contact with them."

Widerberg's own films, however, are decidedly concrete. "Joe Hill," for instance, is the story of a Swedish immigrant to America, a Wobblie minstrel, who was executed for the murder of a Salt Lake City grocer, entirely on circumstantial evidence, by a Utah firing squad in 1915. Before he died all manner of people, from Woodrow Wilson to the Swedish Ambassador and the daughter of the president of the Mormon Church, were involved in attempts to save him.

Widerberg thinks he may have been innocent, although there is no real proof either way. In any case, Hill's guilt or lack of it is not the real issue. What attracted the director was the fact that Hill is something of a legend in Sweden, the parallel between the Wobblies and contemporary freedom movements in America and, lastly, Joe's will, which was written in verse and began: "My will is easy to decide. There is nothing to divide."

"Anyone who can write that," said Widerberg, "on the night before he is shot, is an interesting man."

The film was made in America with backing from the Seagram's whisky people and an all-Swedish crew. Widerberg had no trouble with the American film unions because, very wisely, he failed to contact them at any time. But he did have a lot of trouble working in New York. "At one point," he said, "I gave up entirely for five months. The difficulty of filming in



picture by Don Price

the streets, the interference and the graft and the lack of help from the police, even when you'd bribed them, were too much.

"I told the backers I couldn't go on

and they said, 'Look, go to Palm Springs, find a swimming pool, a bottle, and a woman and get back in shape, but I didn't take their advice. I went to Sweden instead and got things into

perspective and then returned to America."

In the end the picture cost over a million dollars, expensive for a Widerberg production, and he is slightly concerned about that. "So long as it doesn't fail completely it doesn't matter. It's only whisky money we're dealing with and there's a lot of that. But if the film really fails it could limit my opportunities in the future. Up to now I've been spoiled. I've been able to do everything I want."

He is 41, the son of a painter, and in his time has been a labourer, circus worker, mental orderly, film critic and successful novelist. He made his first film, a short, in 1962 "after John Cassavetes' 'Shadows' showed me you could treat a camera like a pencil, that you could take it anywhere. Later I realised that anyone who is not an idiot can learn the technique of directing in a few hours. Learning how to make a good film is harder, of course. I still don't think I've managed it, although I think the secret is not to be too kind to your crew and actors. If a director is like a perfect host, generous and kind and concerned with keeping everybody happy his films will be about as interesting as the TV weather report."

"You have to fight all the time to get anything good. I think I must be very tough, a hard man to work with because I'm scared as hell that the film won't come to life. It's the worst feeling I know and I get it with every take. So I do take after take until I'm as tired as an old horse. Horse that is, not where, although may be I'm as tired as that, too."

Even so, film is now the only medium that attracts him. Novel writing, he says, is too lonely; peasants' work really, a question of ploughing lonely furrows with nobody else to blame if things go wrong.

"Besides," he said, "you can't reach so many people with a book as you can with a film. I don't like to preach but as a Socialist, I like to feel there is some kind of message in all my films. Basically, what I try to say is that life should be strong and good, that there should be as many alternatives as possible for people to choose between and that we must be ruthless with those who put hindrances in the way."

Fascinated by his first excursion into film-making, outside Sweden he is taking a deep interest in America and sees a parallel between the death and virtual martyrdom of Joe Hill and the murder of George Jackson. The latter he regards as highly suspicious, coming as it did when the authorities were under pressure to release him.

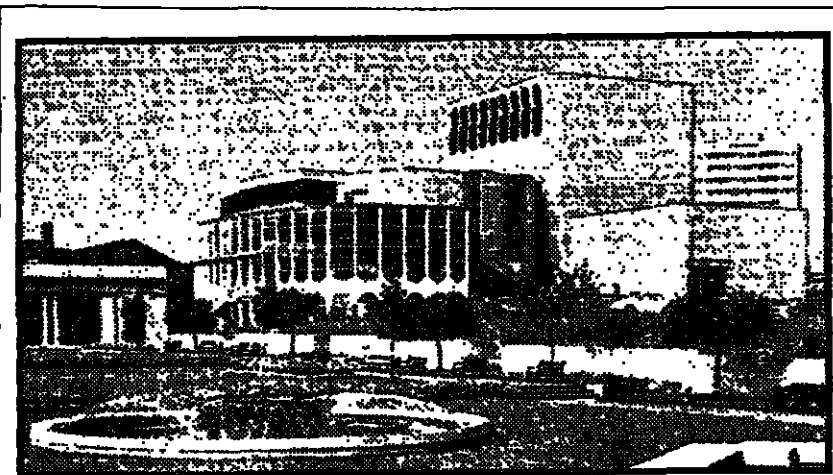
"What I should like to do," he said, "is take a film crew and investigate the Jackson affair. You have to help the Americans with America, you know. You have to guide them to the right lines, show them the direction to go. They can't do it all by themselves."

BRUM PLANS FOR THE YOUNG TURKS OF DRAMA

THE NEW Birmingham Repertory Theatre, opening on October 14, will cost, at the final reckoning, a million pounds. The stage is 50ft wide at the proscenium (one foot more than Covent Garden) and 56ft deep. It looks as if you could hold a world cup match on it. The place seats 901 people (virtually twice as many as the old Rep) in a steeply-raked amphitheatre. The stage can be raised or lowered to take a revolve: the lighting — like your bills — is computerised so that lighting effects can be pre-set and should operate by the press of a switch. There is manual human control if the computer goes wrong — unlike your bills. There is a studio for experimental plays seating a maximum of 160. The actors can see daylight out of all the dressing rooms, and they have loos and showers all over the place.

The statistics, and the architectural reality, are pretty impressive but they disguise some quite dramatic tensions. The most traumatic is that many people still regard the old theatre as both a perpetual actuality and an irremovable symbol. Sir Barry Jackson built it in 1913 and made it famous, but many faithful and ageing Rep-goers see this new ultra-modern building as a treachery to his memory and an indication of the whizz-kid gimmickry they can expect to be perpetrated in it. What does Peter Dews, the artistic director, think?

"When my secretary came to work for me four years ago, on my shelf was that bust of Barry Jackson, and she said, 'Who's that?' Now this is not wrong, not wicked, not ungrateful, and I don't actually find myself deeply guided by what Sir Barry would have done in a given set of circumstances. It's as futile as thinking what would Churchill have done about the dollar crisis or would our Lord have watched television... Sir Barry, whom I met only twice, was a very great man indeed, he did a lot for the city and



Gareth Lloyd Evans reports on Peter Dews's intentions for the new £1M Birmingham repertory theatre

theatre in general... but circumstances changed."

Dews has a neat way with epithets and you're half way to concluding that they are just clever or funny when you realise that he means what he says. This is an oddly Welsh characteristic for such an avowed Yorkshireman, but there's nothing Welsh about the way his hardheaded realism falls to be as ruthless as he thinks it is. Like some other professional Yorkshiremen, he can't prevent his sentimental slips showing. He described the old Rep as "that lovely historic funeral parlour," but added, "I was potty about it." A little more accurate visually, he later described it as "A Greek Temple" and Sir Barry as having "a slightly holier-than-thou policy" but with an eye-rolling demonstration of appreciation he said that, for their

time, some of Sir Barry's productions were way out.

His new policy (he prefers the word "direction") for the theatre starts from the premise that Sir Barry was right to do "astronomical-browed plays" because, in his time, many other theatres in Birmingham and suburbs were catering for the various lower-browed creasings. Now, however, Birmingham is down to four theatres and Dews claims that he doesn't specialise. "If you continue a policy of doing plays that might tend to put other people off by maintaining a holier-than-thou policy, we shall have an emptier-than-thou theatre."

He wants, therefore, to try everything — "classical classics and modern classics," musicals, way-out plays, and he doesn't balk at, though he doesn't promise, Hairy Calcutta's. "My policy

will be what we were moving towards in the old theatre — a more popular form of theatre. We might also be able to tempt more distinguished people to do a play here." I got the feeling that Dews's policy became irreversible the night he looked down over the audience at the old Rep and got frightened at the number of hoary heads he saw in the auditorium.

This new policy sounds reasonable, and is probably realistic but, within the context of the old Rep, it has a whiff of the revolutionary about it. The ageing middle and high-brow cast-aways will have to take their chance with Dews's hoped-for "new" audience, culled from and nurtured by the young clientele to his very successful late-night plays which he started at the old theatre, and the Saturday morning audiences — "young Turks" as he calls them — who will grow up with the new theatre.

All the same, there's some shrewd bet-hedging in his thinking. He has planned a package-deal dinner and show ticket which could well appeal to family audiences and he should nobble quite a lot of potential but unsuspecting audiences with his restaurant and bars: you eat and drink there at regular times, even if you think drama is for the birds and the box-office girl a hotel receptionist. Indeed, atmospheric as it has the inviting appearance of a swish first-class hotel.

Dews has the ability to make the old accept the new because, I suspect, he likes surprising people. After all he turned Dr Kildare into a credible Hamlet and has made £7,000 profit by letting out for hire the props and costumes for "Hadrian the Seventh." All the same, it's a little quaint ("a bit of a hoot," Dews would say) to hear him mention Peter Brook first in his list of first class directors. It was Sir Barry Jackson who discovered and nurtured Peter Brook. Perhaps the old man's spirit was nearer to the contemporary and the popular and the way-out than either Peter Dews or the old Rep-goers think.

Sumptuous sounds new records reviewed by Edward Greenfield

OF ALL OPERA SETS the one which for me most clearly establishes "desert-island" status is Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." The EMI set conducted by Karajan provides not only a peerless singing cast headed by Schwarzkopf as the Marschallin, but playing from the Philharmonia Orchestra at its very peak in the mid-fifties. The carefully matched combination of excellences reflects the work of Walter Legge, as impresario and recording manager. In that rôle he was in a class of his own, showing Beecham-like flair and more. This set is one of his supreme achievements, and it is splendid news that the original tapes have now been reprocessed to produce sound on disc as sumptuous as the performance deserves.

It may seem ungenerous of EMI not to reduce the price on this reissue

(HMV SLS 810 four discs), but by any technical standards this is a completely new issue, for the sound is now so opulent it actually matches that of the spectacular Decca set made in Vienna under Solti. Schwarzkopf's Marschallin remains for me one of the greatest operatic performances on record, even more searching than Lotte Lehmann's in the same rôle. Not only she but the others—above all Teresa Stich-Randall as Sophie with her "white" tone-colour—benefit enormously from a far wider-range recording. Legge's only weakness as a recording manager was his comparative lack of interest in engineering matters, and here at last his work is set in its true frame.

The great merit of Decca's new set of Verdi's "Macbeth" (Decca SETB 510-2 £5.25 until March) is that for the very first time the opera has been

recorded absolutely complete. The Verdi pundits always used to say how the passages of rum-tum-tum—notably the choruses of witches and courtiers, both treated very much alike—let down the inspiration. In practice the opera was weakened, when this earthly music was removed. That point was very clearly confirmed by the last recording Decca made only seven years ago, and I cannot exaggerate the extra vitality conveyed in this genuinely complete performance.

Unfortunately the singing is variable. Fischer-Dieskau sings the name part—here was a last-minute replacement for Gobbi—with less than his usual freshness of tone. The sound sometimes grows giddy in exaggerated characterisation, where ideally a Verdi baritone should expand. Even so it is a powerful performance. Souliotis

as Lady Macbeth is a variable asset. In the first aria one can hardly believe one's ears, when the voice so nearly gets out of control—Verdi asked for the "voice of a she-devil" but this is ridiculous. Happily the performance settles down, and Souliotis's powerful electricity is never in doubt. After her it is good to turn to the Banquo of Nicolai Ghiaurov and the Macduff of Luciano Pavarotti to have one's ears soothed. Gardelli and the London Philharmonic Orchestra are treated to spectacularly vivid recording.

Better playing and more sparkling recording would have helped HMV's new set of Bellini's "Il Pirata" (three discs). But thanks to the finely-spun singing of Monseratt Caballe the comparative poverty of invention—not Bellini's finest—is masked.

review

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Gotterdammerung

THE FIRST ROUND of Wagner's tetralogy "Alberich's Ring" as we are invited to call it (quite sensibly) finished on Saturday night, at a little later than Mug's Festival of Light in nearby Trafalgar Square and even closer to the Coliseum's "Lohengrin" in English—how's that for an answer to the proudly-we-porn brigade?

Like the sundial which "records only the hours of fair weather," all nisi bunkum or words to that effect, a critic tends—on the principle whereby the body forgets the pain—to remember only the performances of "Gotterdammerung" where the unalms may have been left off but of which the adjective "overwhelming" was almost certainly used. The cycle ended with shouts but also a few doubts: which is just what a critic must try to record as well as the moments of what is always a massive and almost cosmic undertaking whose stature bestrides the surrounding theatrical pickings like a colossus.

But not all Rings in my memory have been "overwhelming." But I can think of one where Austral the Brünnhilde was rather below par: Braun, Harshaw (who was in a faint by curtain-down, they say), the superb Frida Leider driven by Beecham beyond mortal limits, ultra vives (yet carried on a cab horse, side-saddle, at the last)—were those really always the perfect, ideal purveyors of that immense immolation scenery? I doubt it. I want only to say that though Amy Shuard who has done the state some service like Othello, and had been very vivid and effective in the oath trio of act II, seemed to me something less than heroic and godlike in the last chapters of act III—and with here performance Mr. Downes' conductor who always and honourably "looks to" his singers, was possibly guiding the opening of the floodgates with the careful hand of a civil servant at a nationalised works rather than a freebooting old villain like Beecham who didn't care a damn for another person's larynx.

Then not only was the heroine being a shade cautious, managing without failure but not quite soaring, the hero was also pussyfooting a bit. Mary, a Siegfried reminds one of our favourite actress Gladys Henson, alert but stolid. Mr. Brilloth is a handsome fellow, not overnourished like some of his breed of heldentenor, but I thought his vocal tone too slim in the last act and rather too cool and ineffectual for the gloriously disturbing music of his death scene. And what is the use of being (comparatively) slim, if your Siegfried can't manage a real crash for his wounded fall, but only a sink-down like a roosting sheep? However, Mr. Downes made amends in the poignant grief of the Funeral March, proudest note of mourning even sounded, some would say. (I was surprised to see £7.50 a seat stalls-holders here boning up on their notes by match light—not the best way to listen.)

The lesser figures loomed large where hero and heroine were not quite big enough. Super loud young Hagen (Mr. Ridderbush) was a treat. The new Gutrune, Wendy Fine was no fugitive from Barrie's nursery but an active actress who ran hither and thither switching her skirts which sent clouds of dust sailing over the Rhine—perpetual pool wherein the Maidens cavorted like the Beverley Sisters, with bouffant hair styles, Erin Green busts and sequins on the eyelids which makes them look as if they were wearing specs. The Royal Opera's illustrations of this great work are well made, even that feeble cigar torch that Brünnhilde waves to set the whole blazing catadysm going.

Unambitious, but as a production it is honest, and we ought to be proud of it, however expensive the seats: no help for that—we are priced out of the scramble for great Wagner singers—one, new to me, Ruth Hesse made a good deal but not quite a doomful visit enough of her great scene with her sister Valkyrie. Once more next week, with some newcomers—once more, please, with feeling. It is very nearly as fine a Ring as you could wish.

ALDEBURGH

Edward Greenfield

Anna Reynolds

IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN the first fascinating encounter between the greatest of lieder sopranos and the hall which more than any other gives an uncanny combination of expansiveness and intimacy, the Maltings. Anna Reynolds was ill, and instead mezzo soprano, stepped in with a formidable programme of Mahler, Faure, and Rachmaninov.

Enough to say that Miss Reynolds with accompaniment from Parsons did more than one had thought possible to win over an audience understandably disappointed. Schwarzkopf is a musical illusionist without equal. She spins an experience of such intensity you feel you have been talking to her face to face. Miss Reynolds obviously cannot match that, but on Saturday once the inevitable comparisons dropped away from one's ear, she and we were able to enjoy what glorious sounds struck the air.

By nature one would count it more an operatic voice than a lieder voice. In lieder there is a sense of its being husbanded too carefully, but it was an enormous achievement for Miss Reynolds that in the high contrast between Mahler (Ruckertlieder and others) and Faure (La Bonne Chanson) she found such contrasted qualities to display. In what impressed most, the sudden jump on an exposed top note for example, touched in an agile phrase, in Faure it was the legato singing—not always perfectly controlled in the Mahler, that led the ear on. Diminuendos were spun with a poise of breath control that really did begin to match Schwarzkopf's. Then after a charming

group of Bachmann songs sung the original Russian she pushed-point home with exquisite singing what sounded like a Raynaldo B. trifle, hushed and immaculate in French sophistication. But no singer of note should shrink the task announcing her encores: it is part the art of communication.

Geoffrey Parsons played a most rôle through the evening. If I ever doubted that the mantle of Ge Moore has fallen on him I do so longer. There was not only a perfect matching of tone in colour with passionate but never-swallowing voice) there was the rarest ability project hushed tension even in advance of the voice.

BIRMINGHAM

Eric Levi

McCabe work

IN RECENT YEARS, Birmingham seems to have taken over the rôle of the Birmingham Festival played during 1950s, as sponsors of that maligned institution, the Birmingham Symphony. Already the CI has first performances of new works by Fricker, Searle, Welles to its credit, and on Saturday night under their excellent prince conductor, Louis Fremaux, they gave the first performance of John McCabe Second Symphony as one of the lights of the Birmingham Triennial Festival.

Whatever one's views of the full of the symphony, the fact remains that for many British composers it still represents the most challenging abstract forms. Whereas the ear Birmingham First performance seemed somewhat impersonal, fall to capture the public's imagination, the building up of climaxes through the opening followed by threatening percussion rhythms to dominate the symphony's development, or the expressive atmosphere night music that pervades the slow sections. He is less successful however at handling transition passages, the overworked ostinato becomes tiresome. Having chosen to cast his symphony the one-movement form favoured several composers since Sibelius. Seventh first appeared on the scene McCabe fails to give his five clear defined sections a real feeling organic growth that seems essential traditional symphonic thinking.

However, it is significant that one of the most successful symphonies written during the past decade, against this traditional view, I'm thinking here not only of Henze and Lutoski but even of a revered mass like Shostakovich whose latest symphony is a masterpiece of fragmentation. Inconclusive thoughts rather than achieving overall thematic integration McCabe owes much to all three composers but Lutoslawski springs to mind as a dominant influence in the fast sections. The light scherzo with its bliant almost balletic concertino was a writing recalls the Capriccio Notturno from the Polish music "Concerto for Orchestra" and a work's climax, where brass and percussion make violent assault upon a string texture, enters the sound world of the same composer's Second Symphony, although the effect here seems more contrived.

QEH

Meirion Bowen

Fires of London

THE FIRES OF LONDON, the grov which Peter Maxwell Davies drew in kinky boots and other fashionable gear, packed out the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Saturday. Apart from Davies own music, we heard a new work by David Rowland and made a belated acquaintance with the only complete movement of a sonata for cello as piano by Webern.

The Webern was immediately exciting, for its terseness of design as speedy changes of timbre only three into sharper focus the thematic idea themselves, sometimes pointed, sometimes lyrical. Discovered six years ago in an attic by Hans Moldenhauer, is not a piece of juvenilia but dated from 1914, the time of Webern's early maturity. Jennifer Ward, Clavin as Stephen Pruslin proved ideal interpreters of this short sonata, and the played it twice for good measure. hope we hear it often from now on.

David Rowland's "Tetrad" env looped us in sounds produced by three instrumentalists—flute/piccolo, organ piano/celeste, and percussion—has live and undistorted on tape. Some episodes in the work reveal quite poetic conjunctions of live and recorded sonorities—like the combination of flute, organ, and very distant scudde line percussion, all pianissimo. But still remained an experiment rather than a fully fledged composition. "Tetrad" overstayed its welcome, was often predictable in its effects, and seemed to demand more control than the composer was prepared to admit.

With Maxwell Davies, the music language is largely formulated ahead—an exploration of an expressive vocabulary replete with parody of different kinds—but he still rejects the discipline that would enable him realise his creative ends more completely. From Stone to Thorne (commissioned by Jesus College Oxford, and first heard on tape in June was particularly perturbing. It featured a rehabilitative enough text by T. Orkney poet George Mackay Brown relating the Stations of the Cross rising to an older agricultural ritual. Davies musical treatment didn't make of more friendly towards it.

"Vesilite" loomed—which a recent record has enabled us to get to know better—is provocative, overlong, and certainly more substantial. Reading the composer's exposition of the three planes of reference within the music and the photography and the attempted fusion can only arouse very high expectations. But Davies' digresses, allows too subjective a type of imagery to intrude at crucial dramatic points—for instance, the association of Victorian hymns (played on a honky-tonk piano) and fox trot with religious blasphemy. Theatricality it misfires also.

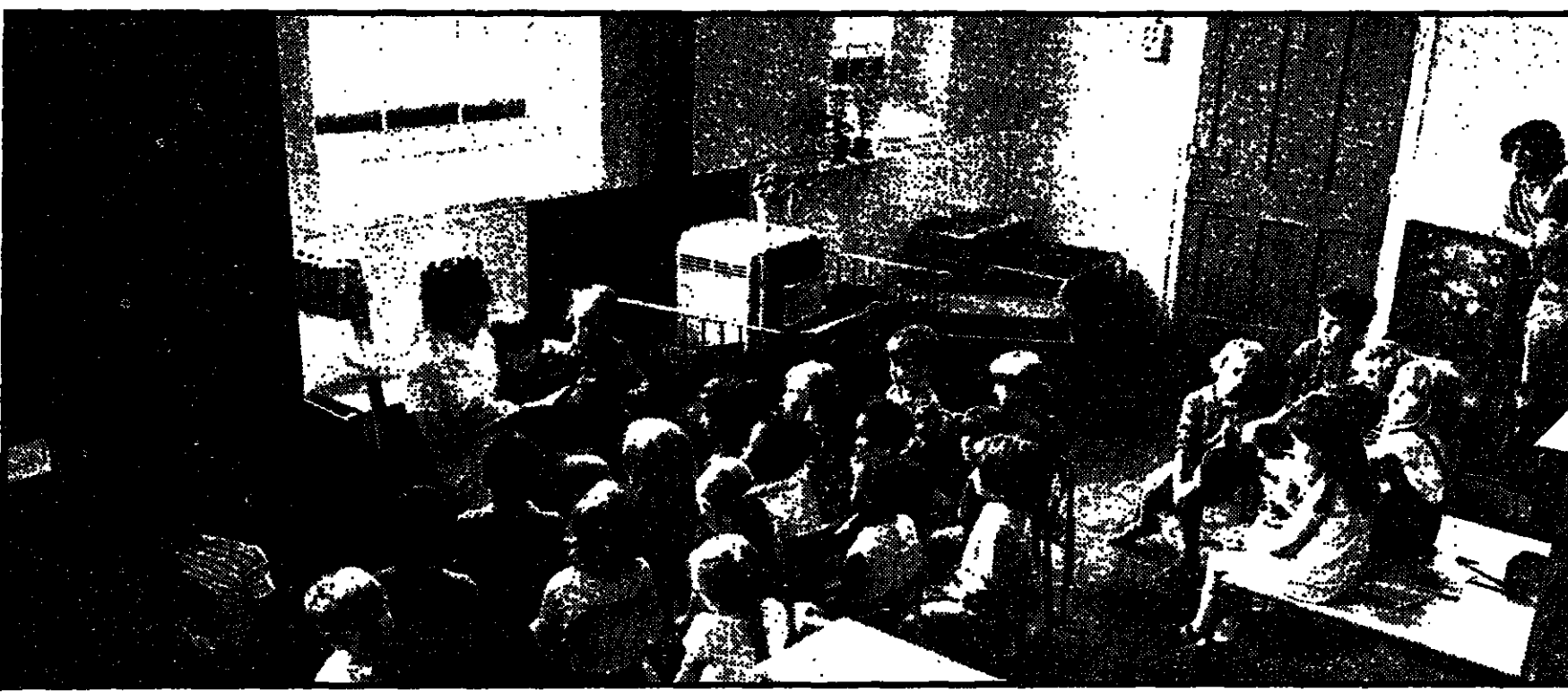


‘There is no doubt that parents who act on their principles may have difficulties to face, difficulties not only in the quite probably lower educational standards’



One of the side effects of a school-formed accent is the problems the child himself may face from his relatives and privately educated friends. My own mother is quite obviously distressed by my son's accent and feels it her duty to correct him fairly frequently. His cousins, all at private schools, not only speak differently but behave differently from him—State schools do bring out aggressive behaviour in a child, where private schools put much more value on subdued politeness (overmuch value, in my eyes).

Obviously, these problems will not disappear overnight, aired or unaired. Sometimes I even wonder if they are real problems or all in the mind. Do State school children actually gain by their enforced independence and toughness, a new form of survival of the fittest? And anyway the alternative, private schooling, throws up many more spectres to my mind, albeit less immediately threatening. State schools, for all their current faults, represent the only real future for all our children but, in the meantime, in between time, do we have fun?



20-9-77

VAROOMSHKA

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BESIDES! THEY'RE ALL A BUNCH OF ARABS ANYWAY!!!

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND!!

YOU? ? ?

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MR FITZ?

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AND TAKE OFF THAT STUPID FROCK!!!

TUNE IN AGAIN NEXT MONDAY

The point in favour of convex mirrors is that they give a wide field of vision. They afford a good view of the whole rear window, but then so do



CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

DELIGHTED to be able to say something nice for once. Checkout is happy to report this week that the Noise Abatement Society is marketing noise survey meter for the consumer. It does cost £10 (previous versions £15). It is a small, portable device which happens to live off Westway or similar thoroughfares or if your neighbour cuts his lawn over-noisily, the investment enables you to tell if the noise limit is being exceeded. If this is the case you can write to the local authority (the police for traffic noise, local health inspector for building noise, etc. etc.) with a view to prosecution. Bear in mind that a noise survey can also be used to assess damage mental, physical and social wellbeing. Not to mention the environment. Meters and further information available from the Noise Abatement Society, 6 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

THEATREPRINT Ltd, mentioned in Checkout on July 26, has asked me to point out that there is no connection between editorial and advertising content in their London theatre programmes.



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No return to cold war

The worlds of security and diplomacy cannot entirely be separated, particularly when a junior employee at the Soviet Embassy may turn out to be a KGB man of rather greater importance than the ambassador. But it is wise to take diplomatic and security decisions at some distance from each other. For that reason the British Government has been entirely justified in ignoring any possible damage to East-West relations that its exclusion of 105 Russian intelligence men from Britain may cause. If the Foreign Office's information about Russian activities in this country is good, the decision to eject the agents is equally good. The Soviet failure to reply to earlier letters from Sir Alec Douglas-Home suggests something more important than discourtesy. It indicates a cynical belief that we would meekly accept behaviour which is outrageous, whether under diplomatic immunity or other partial protection. The Government was right to challenge that belief.

But the need to protect military and commercial secrets and to thwart contingency plans for sabotage ought not to signal any return to the lunacies of the cold war. The thaw in East-West relations in recent years, now greatly accelerated by Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik, remains welcome. Nothing is yet known of the outcome of the Brandt-Brezhnev talks in the Crimea, but there is good hope that they will lead to a break in the East German-West German deadlock and so to wider exchanges. Neither Britain nor her allies ought to make this weekend's events in London an excuse for a withdrawal from the

dialogue with Russia and her allies. It would be wise to leave any adverse response entirely to Moscow. No doubt there are different views there between the Foreign Ministry and the KGB. But there is no doubt where Mr Brezhnev's thrust is being made at present. If he is as anxious as he appears to have a European security conference he will allow the KGB to have their ritual scream of propaganda rage and then do nothing, or very little.

There is, as the British aide-memoire argued, a contradiction between the Russians' advocacy of a European security conference and the scale of their intelligence operations against Britain. It is up to the Russians to resolve that contradiction. They ought to remember that Britain's action against some of the agents could have been much tougher. Most of those in the trade delegation and other agencies outside the embassy enjoy no personal immunity. With the evidence of the Soviet defector it would doubtless have been possible to bring some of them to trial. If Britain had done that it would have been a real signal for a deterioration in Anglo-Soviet relations, as the Russians would probably have taken somewhat indiscriminate reprisals against British citizens in the Soviet Union. The expulsions are the least that the British Government could reasonably have done. If the Soviet Union is genuine about wanting to improve relations Mr Brezhnev will have to hold back the more zealous members of the KGB from the reprisals they are certainly advocating at this moment.

Speaking for the victims

Who are the real victims of the monetary crisis which is the real agenda of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington this week? Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the managing director of the Fund, had no doubt. In his press conference on the eve of the meeting, he explained that the "innocent victims and helpless spectators" of the crisis are the less developed countries. In the event, the IMF meeting will start today in far more hopeful circumstances than seemed likely. The agreement of the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten to a highly specific agenda, leading to another and possibly decisive meeting in November, at least recognises the urgency of the situation. But it remains true that the burden falls on the less developed nations.

Their sufferings are immediate. Their aid has been cut, currency uncertainty is making nonsense of the marketing arrangements for their primary products, by way of price stabilisation and long term contracts; and the prospect of even a mild recession in world trade, already predicted by the officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, threatens far graver damage. This week they have their opportunity to make clear the depth of their alarm and resentment at the hurt they are likely to suffer from a rich man's quarrel, and they are justified in making the most of it.

They have already, in Nassau, had the opportunity to state their own priorities. They are not those of the rich countries of the Group of Ten. They care nothing at all for the price of gold, and not much apart from the Latin-American countries—for the American 10 per

cent surcharge on imports. What the developing countries urgently want is a return to fixed currency parities and some clear effort at any rate to stabilise aid flow. The first is the necessary condition for self help and forward planning, and the second for continuing progress of any kind for the poorest countries.

There is a real danger that in Washington a pious resolution along the lines demanded by the less developed countries will be all that will result from the meeting. The preliminary talks among the Group of Ten show some hope: but a declaration of long term objectives, which might give the illusion of progress, will not keep a single man at work or sell a bag of coffee.

The real risk of lack of progress, however, is that the rich countries will not feel the urgency so strongly as do the poor ones. Among the US officials in Washington it is argued that the present float of currencies is slowly achieving what the Americans want. Among eight of the Group of Ten—Japan being the exception—there is little sign that the present US measures have really begun to hurt: whereas a solution which would give the US balance of payments the benefit which she is seeking undoubtedly would hurt.

In this situation, a strong lead from one of the rich countries can help to achieve a settlement. Britain seems better placed than other countries to give this lead. We can speak for the Commonwealth and with real disinterest. We have not been particularly hurt by the import surcharge and we are not among the countries to whose trade practices the Americans object. We could serve as honest broker between the whole group of rich countries and the less developed countries.

The loss of the moonstone

The story so far: After wandering in the political wilderness, the Mighty Atastroke emerges at the festival of the general election where he finds that the people are gullible. "Put your faith in me," he says, "and the quality of life shall be good and the rise in the cost of living shall cease." Then, chanting the magic word "Atastroke!" he turns himself into a near facsimile of a Prime Minister. Now read on....

The months went by and it was as the Mighty Atastroke had promised. The quality of life improved so much that 929,000 people were no longer called upon to go to work. Some, too foolish to value this gift of unlimited leisure, were ungrateful and tried to find jobs; but Atastroke and his minions turned them away with firm but kindly words. "Stand on your own two feet," they said. And many tried to do so and fell down and were much confused, particularly those on the Upper Clyde.

And there was yet more confusion when the cost of living was seen not only to rise but to soar; and the people were dismayed and asked "Why does not the Mighty Atastroke do as he vowed?" Then another minion, the Minister for Cows and Crops, soothed them saying, "Surely nobody took that stuff seriously," and the people understood. It was simply Atastroke's little jest. Goodness, how the people laughed. And how the mighty Atastroke laughed and how his shoulders heaved and his teeth shone to think how well his

jest had worked and how he had fooled most of the people for much of the time. And so, when the International Monetary Fund revealed that consumer prices in Britain had risen by a wondrous 10.3 per cent within a year, the people were philosophical and said, "Strange are the ways of Atastroke." And they tightened their belts.

But the Mighty One turned away their wrath, saying that the ills of the past year had been the work of his evil predecessor who had laid such curses upon the land as too much taxation and wasteful Government spending and high wages that led to unemployment. And he summoned his senior minions to meet him at the mansion called Chequers, where these curses would be lifted and eyes would be kept on the way ahead. Yet he seemed to have lost faith in the magic word for he spoke it not. But the people remembered. And those for whom the quality of life was good and for whom money and work presented no problem, since they had little or none of either, dreamed of the next festival of the general election when they might themselves cry "Atastroke!" and send him back whence he had come.

Next: What else has the Mighty Atastroke in store for Britain? And how high can prices go? And how many more people need never go to work again? Watch the meeting at Chequers on Friday week and the Conservative Party conference for further thrilling instalments.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: Very often words or phrases are thrown at one which, at the time, mean little but which later sink in and make one think. Someone said to me last Saturday in the busy market place: "Everyone has bats this year"—with emphasis on "everyone." There have, however, been practically no bats over my garden this summer, nor have I seen any in two of their other usual haunts. Those in my garden were small ones, probably pipistrelles, who seemed to pluck moths almost off the lighted windows, but those I used to see in the other places were bigger bats, often flying alone. I had missed them all and wondered if lack of food had sent them away or were eaves or church-towers being tidied too much. But, to my great pleasure, I happened to go along Derwentwater a few evenings ago, in the orange glow which precedes dusk, and saw 13 bats (all small ones) in a distance of about two miles. So perhaps my informant is partly right—everyone has bats (small ones) but me. There may be no bats in this garden, but there are other things. Toads are on the move since the weather got damper and one, a huge beast with copper eyes, was found sitting comfortably under a down-pipe where the water could run over it. It was covered with a leaping slat, it had a thicket of Algerian iris at hand for shade and a wealth of slugs, woodlice and beetles for food. Where, I wonder, do these garden toads go to breed? The nearest standing water is a good three-quarters of a mile away but this is, perhaps, no distance for a willing toad. Toads on the move, here, are as much part of autumn as the fading heather on the fells, the swallows who pass south on a warm afternoon or the excited flock of red-polls who still visit the garden birches.

ENID J. WILSON

ALTHOUGH the older people of Peterborough talk of pre-war dole queues which stretched three abreast from the labour exchange to the empty shops on the Broadway, today's display of unemployment in the city—2,213 are out of work—is much more public.

There is little evidence of the adults who are without jobs but about 10 a.m. each day teenage boys start to drift into the Cathedral Square. By midday there may be 60 to 100 boys and youths sitting on the walls of the raised flowerbeds or milling under the arches of the seventeenth century Guildhall which features prominently in the guide book, they give to Londoners interested in Peterborough's town expansion programme.

Peterborough's problems are of a much lower magnitude than those of the Clyde or Tyne, but when unemployment is so obvious in a community with such a strong reputation of postwar prosperity it is fair evidence that there is something more than a temporary recession at hand.

Only on Thursday afternoon is there room to sit in the square. That is when the shop girls have their half-day, and if the jobless boys persuade their mothers to let them keep a little of the £3.65 supplementary benefit they have been getting up to this week, then they try to take a girl off for an afternoon at the pictures and a slow cup of coffee.

"At least it's going up to £3.60 at the weekend—perhaps I'll manage a packet of fags as well," said Andrew McNish, aged 18, as he sat under the Guildhall. He left school last year to take an apprenticeship to Peterborough's largest employer, the Perkins diesel engine factory. His father has been there most of his working life. At the beginning of this year, Perkins announced that 1,000 men would be losing their jobs during the course of it. With lower manning requirements a percentage of apprentices was also included. Six months after leaving school, Andrew was out of a job.

Since then, the only work he has had was four weeks on a building site. Although Peterborough plans to expand from a city of 80,000 to one of 250,000 by the mid-1980s, most of the heavy construction and building work is being carried out by outside contractors. There is little work in that direction for the predominantly engineering craftsmen of Peterborough. Occasionally, a boy like Andrew McNish will get a few weeks holding a surveyor's chain or making tea.

During previous difficulties the heavy engineering firms at Peterborough have rarely laid off their apprentices. They considered it essential to have trained men for better times.

"Now some firms have reduced their intake of apprentices by as much as a half and of course they have their pick of the best qualified lads," said Mr Arthur Gostage, Peterborough's principal careers officer. Mr Gostage now has 271 unemployed under-18s registered with him, including 132 who have not had jobs since leaving school.

He does not believe that there will be an easy solution, but he does want to offer the jobless teenagers something more than idle chats in the Cathedral Square. With Mr Arthur Bower, the city's youth officer, Mr Gos-

As Britain's jobless total approaches the million mark MALCOLM STUART reports from Peterborough where the number of dole queue teenagers—some of them without work since leaving school—highlights a new and growing problem for Britain's youth. The first of two articles.

The teenage doldrums



Peterborough: youth on the dole

tage is opening the Peterborough Youth Centre to his charges and skilled men, some of them themselves on the dole, who will offer to give the boys basic crafts training.

Careers officers have been meeting at Swansea this week-end for their annual conference. An emergency session on unemployment was arranged and 440 delegates crowded in to hear colleagues from the areas of Britain with the gravest problems. But areas like Peterborough were not absent from the discussions. Mr Dennis Price, careers officer for County Durham, told the delegates: "Things must be bad when normally prosperous areas of the country are getting a serious taste of unemployment."

Speaking of the human misery, depression, and frustration of some young people unable to find work, Mr Price said one boy told him: "You know all that careers talk we had at school? Well, they never told us how to be unemployed."

Nationally, the latest available

figures show that 49,788 boys under 18 and 29,467 girls are out of work and 34,569 are school-leavers. New entrants for apprenticeships for boys dropped from 49,370 last year to 42,396 this summer. Only one region—London and the South-east—has more vacancies for boys than there are job-seekers and even this is only a margin of 13 per cent, compared with 139 per cent a year ago.

The careers officers and those closely concerned with employment welfare are convinced that the technological shake-out, rather than a simple trade recession, is at the base of the problem. The Rev. Bill Wright, industrial chaplain for Teesside, carries with him a Guardian article printed last January warning that there was little to offer those losing their jobs under productivity deals.

"The jobs will never be replaced in the existing firms. This is technological unemployment," Mr Wright said. "On Teesside we are dominated by the chemical and steel industries

and both are virtually eliminating unskilled jobs. The unions certainly don't seem to be worrying about this. They seem to take the attitude that, so long as nearly all members are able to earn better money, then it will be quite acceptable to carry the remaining 5, 6, or 7 per cent."

This summer on Teesside employers wanted a batch of GCE "O" levels or CSE grade 1s from the apprentices they were prepared to take on. "These youngsters will spend part of their time at technical college and will obviously be quite highly educated at the end of their training," Mr Wright said. "In the end, I think they are going to be a bit too bright for the jobs they are now being trained for. I only hope they have the opportunities to go on from there or there is going to be a great deal of frustration in years to come."

"The steel and chemical industries are already so complex that men with degrees are now required for what are virtually foreman's jobs. This means, of course, that our great problems are with the less academic lad who in previous times could usually have been fitted in. They are not school-leavers. These usually get a job somewhere. It's the lad who has had five, six, or 10 jobs. He's unstable and reacts badly to authority and now there is no labour shortage nobody wants to know him."

Tony Maddolo, aged 18, started work as an apprentice motor mechanic at Peterborough. He liked working with car engines, but did not enjoy the compulsory sessions at technical college. He was thrown out for lack of work and lost his job. For the last five weeks he has been an £8-a-week shop assistant.

In isolated Peterborough, set at the top of the Fens and 40 miles from any other sizeable industrial centre, being out of work means either staying on and hoping for the best or moving right away. "I was offered a job as a trainee chef in London," Tony Maddolo said. "I'd even fixed up digs, but my mum won't let me go."

Ironically, the hotel and catering trade is one of the few with vacancies. It cannot attract young people partly because they do not like the hours, but also because most of the vacancies are in areas with serious accommodation problems. And there is the natural reluctance of parents to let their youngsters move a considerable distance from home.

This situation is causing problems for two Government schemes to help the young unemployed, a little-known training allowances scheme for those who move away from home to learn a trade and a series of trade training courses now being organised at many centres.

In spite of the existence of these schemes, not enough boys are taking them up. Few of the youngsters who gather daily in Cathedral Square, Peterborough, and in similar unofficial meeting places throughout the country were very successful at school. Many have had job records. But there are opportunities for at least some of them and the tragedy is that not all the openings have been explored.

Tomorrow: where the jobs are and what is being done.

"At least the Supplementary Benefit is going up to £3.60 at the weekend—perhaps I'll manage a packet of fags as well"—Andrew McNish, age 18, unemployed citizen of Peterborough.
"You know all that careers talk we had at school? Well, they never told us how to be unemployed"—comment by out-of-work youth to Mr Dennis Price, careers officer for County Durham.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Ulster debate

Sir—Before I arrived at the Commons to hear the two day debate on Northern Ireland last week I had naively supposed that a large majority of MPs would attend the proceedings more or less contentedly. However, this simple faith was soon shattered by the appearance of the House in the late afternoon and early evening; a few reeling Members dotted the otherwise monotonous landscape of empty benches, one or two small groups of honourable gentlemen chatted and laughed among themselves, whilst the current speaker stressed the seriousness of the situation. At nine o'clock members trooped in to hear the winding-up, and an hour later they trooped out again, evidently well satisfied with their contributions to the debate.

The issues of unemployment in Birmingham and Scotland (adjournment debates) were left to the pedants who were interested in such trivial matters.

Nobody could reasonably expect all MPs to be in the Chamber throughout an eight-hour debate. It is also understandable that during a long session they would find it impossible (or undesirable) to be present every day; but surely a debate lasting two days does not impose undue strain on any Member. The public is entitled to expect its representatives to attend the House when a matter of such importance is debated, if only to listen to the views of other Members.

Otherwise, what are we to make of our admirable system of parliamentary democracy from which, we are told in Common Market discussions, the other European countries have so much to learn?

S. R. Emdin.
70 Leamington Avenue,
Morden,
Surrey.

Sir—In your leading article, "Ulster, the common ground" (September 24) you suggest that those committed to violence

must be isolated from the Catholic ghetto areas and that this can be done only when Catholics are treated fairly in Ulster. This isolation will be extremely difficult to achieve with the British Army in occupation.

For years the presence of British troops in Ireland has caused bitter resentment among the people. In Ulster the Catholic minority have been discriminated against severely and they must see internment supported by the British Army as yet another persecution. (It is interesting to note that very little publicity is made of searching the Shankill Road for arms.) It is easy to forget that when troops were first despatched it was to keep apart the militant factions. However now they should be withdrawn and replaced by a United Nations peace keeping force.

The involvement of the IRA provisions has made this an international problem. Only then, with the abolition of internment and an independent force of law and order can the Catholics be given a fair deal.

Dave Walsh,
41 Salisbury Road,
Cardiff.

Sir—Liberals and others who want to substitute a UN force for the British troops in Ulster overlook one little difficulty. No member of the UN will allow its men to be used in an urban situation, as Belfast's or Londonderry's. Cyprus and Sinai are child's play by comparison. The UN couldn't raise a force for Ulster.—Yours faithfully,

William Cooper,
London N 6.

Moto-cross

Sir—May I use your columns to point out to Mr Walker that the public purse sustains a massive loss from the construction and operation of motorways. Do you think he will decide to close them?—Yours faithfully,

Alan Finch,
3 Gaddum Road,
Manchester.

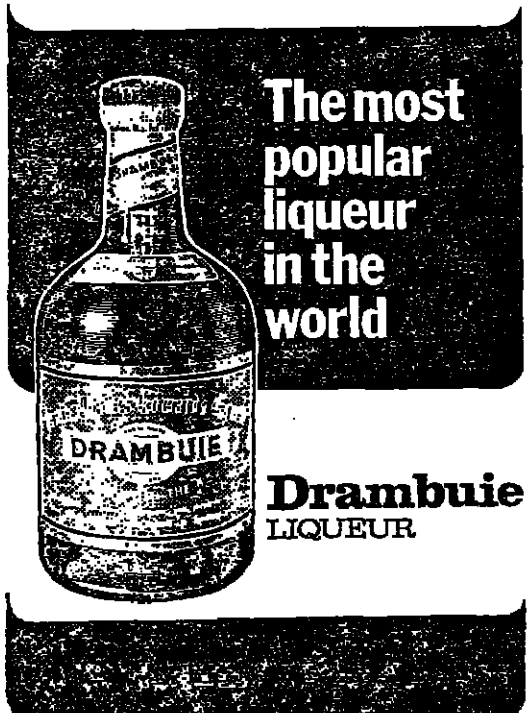
The Economist

In this issue:

IMF. in disarray:
so carry on
floating.

Britain's
tourist industry
—a success story.

An authoritative view for people
who must be better informed.



PETER JENKINS

Policy stock pot

ONE of the dilemmas of a party in opposition concerns the importance it should give to policy-making. The old adage says that oppositions don't win elections but governments lose them. Policy statements can become hostages to political fortune, not only at elections but when office is won. But according to another part of the conventional wisdom, oppositions must look like alternative governments and therefore must be armed with a credible response of alternative policies. The best balance probably lies in making few promises while putting forward a distinctive approach. The Labour Party usually finds it easier to publish detailed statements of policy than to agree upon a broad set of priorities. Problem-solving takes the heat out of the ideological controversy which lurks behind fundamental questions of principle or purpose. Socialism may be the language of priorities but it is spoken in many tongues and dialects. Nevertheless, as the Labour Party enters into what should be the formative period of its term of opposition, it is conspicuously marked by the annual conference which opens a week today in Brighton—it is time to dare to take critical stock of itself and its experiences in office, here are important questions to ask before new policies are elaborated or old ones refurbished.

Fixing failures

Can the failures of those years in office be put down to bad luck, external difficulties and the poisoned inheritance of 1964? Was the Wilson Government merely blown off course, were the uprisings the Treasury, the houses of Zurich, the speculators, the press? Or, if error is admitted, are the failures to do with incompetence in carrying out the programme rather than with the inadequacy of the programme itself? Were the prescriptions at fault (or, as many would argue, never even a proper try) or was the diagnosis itself in error? Labour's approach by 1964 and it remains hardly here today—can be simply recapitulated. Economic growth, or the maximisation of resources, was the first and overriding priority. The proceeds of growth would meet the cost of the social programmes. Some of these programmes, for example wage-related unemployment benefits, were themselves conducive to efficiency as well as to social justice. But economic expansion would be promoted chiefly through a panoply of state interventions and encouragements; planning would be the responsibility of the Government which would also focus and control "the white heat of technology."

Between government and industry, both trade unions and employers, there would be a "partnership" of a new kind. The many business analogies fashionable at that time suggested a managerialist approach to government. One of the key words was "modernisation" and that implied not so much change as "progress," increasing the efficiency and outputs of existing institutions. The approach was certainly vigorous ("purposeful" was the other word we learnt) but it was not in the exact meaning of the word radical.

Real priorities

Now which were—or became in office—the real priorities here? To make changes in society, that is to say to better people's lives by means of achieving a sufficient rate of economic expansion; or to change society, including people's attitudes and behaviour, in order to clock up a superior economic performance? Was the object to control the means of production, or control the people for the purpose of increasing productivity? Was the idea—or did it become—to get more output from the plant in return for fringe benefits? Was that the "Social Democratic Contract"? Was the relationship intended to be as between benevolent employer and his output-orientated employees?

In the week leading up to the Labour Conference we might consider some of these questions. For there is surely a difference between recognising economic growth as a prerequisite and elevating it into a social philosophy almost comparable to the Victorian idea of progress. The Labour Party's many virtues and talents do not obviously include a special competence in production engineering. The relationship between a Social Democratic party and its working class constituency is surely not of a managerial kind.

THE KGB is no doubt telling the Kremlin that the sudden expulsion by Britain of over a hundred Soviet agents is a splendidly clever move, in a concerted game plan devised by Western intelligence agencies to put an end to large-scale Soviet espionage worldwide. On Communist world and, for once, the KGB may be right. Certainly the numbers of KGB personnel in Britain are not greater than in some other Western countries, if all the circumstances are taken into account. In Austria Soviet Embassy and trade mission personnel amount to some 130 people, in spite of the country's small size and limited economic importance.

In Argentina, where the Italian Embassy is content with about half a dozen people, although Italians form a large colony in the country, the Soviet Union has about 50 — although there are hardly any Soviet citizens there.

In Sweden the Russians have about 400 officials. Western counter-intelligence services have been telling their governments for a number of years that something must be done about this, but the politicians were not inclined to listen. Even in the United States Edgar Hoover and the FBI were overheard when they sought to block the number of extensive consular facilities to the Russians on the grounds that these would be used largely for espionage.

In intelligence quarters, it is generally assumed that about half the number of Soviet officials serving abroad are KGB employees, and that, in some countries, the proportion is even higher. These claims have often been dismissed as being exaggerated because the information came usually from KGB defectors whose motives might be suspect. But intelligence studies of particular Soviet officials in foreign posts, where their background could be traced, tended to confirm these estimates.

Sometimes a Western government might be sufficiently impressed by the evidence produced by its own sleuths to deny an entry visa to a Soviet official, but there was some reluctance to do this, because the Russians would not be slow to retaliate. The bitterness of Western intelligence organisations against the KGB is shown through the surface, as in the statement made on Paris television recently by Jean

VICTOR ZORZA in Washington analyses Moscow's possible revenge

Will the KGB try an eye for an eye?

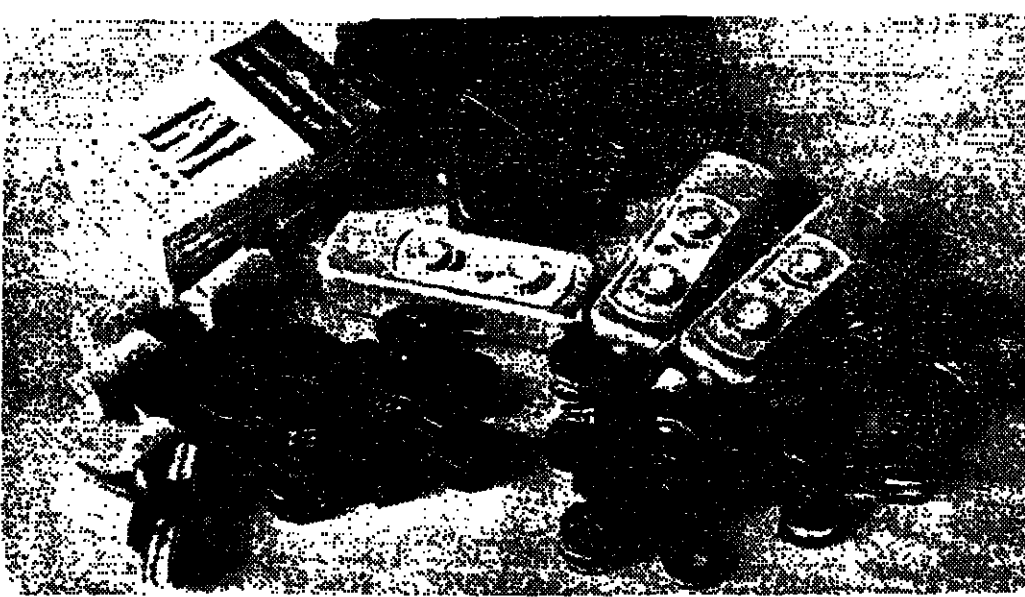
right: exhibits at a spy trial in Moscow—cameras, cassettes, a cigarette packet for hiding film

Rochet, the head of French Counter Intelligence, that his service was not getting from the government the cooperation it needed to fight foreign espionage.

The British action could reverse the trend. Press reports which say that American intelligence officials were informed in advance are no doubt correct, as far as they go, but do they go far enough? The KGB would certainly see the British move in a much wider context. The British demand that Soviet espionage must, in effect, be halted before serious progress could be made towards a European Security Conference, takes the whole issue beyond the purely bilateral relations between London and Moscow, and places it squarely on the international chessboard.

When Mr Rogers, the Secretary of State, said that the British attitude would be "a very important factor" in the matter of a European conference, he was not just giving his spontaneous reaction to the news from London, but putting the Russians on notice that Britain was offering them a deal on behalf of at least some of its allies. In this sense, therefore, the Soviet complaint that the British "provocation" is designed to stir up progress towards a European security conference is valid.

But lest "Pravda" quotes me on this, as it has quoted my views on the CIA, I ought to say that I regard the proposed deal as legitimate one. The scale and importance of the KGB foreign operation has grown so



greatly in recent years that the KGB is no longer just a State within a State in Russia but in the world as a whole. Indeed, it has been able to blackmail individuals and even whole organisations, and to punish them painfully and very effectively if they refused to do its bidding, just as it has been able to punish individuals inside the Soviet Union.

Also, the extent of its foreign operation has grown so greatly in recent years that the KGB is beginning to acquire an increasing say in the making of foreign policy. This is something that the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the Minister himself, Mr Gromyko, can hardly welcome, particularly at a time when he has been making a whole series of moves directed towards a détente. There

is, indeed, some evidence of friction between the two organisations.

To the extent that the KGB is about the most reactionary part of the Soviet establishment, its growing power could be ultimately used to defeat the tendency towards détente with the West which has recently manifested itself in the Kremlin policy. There are many ways in which the West's actions can influence the direction of Soviet policy and an attempt to clip the wings of the KGB would certainly be in the long-term interest of the liberal element in the Soviet Union and of the West itself. The present opportunity to do so is not likely to recur soon. The Kremlin can either cut up rough and respond to the British action by a campaign of vilification, of threat and

blackmail—but this would tend to damage further the chances of a European security conference which the Soviet Union wants so badly—or it can accept the situation created by the expulsion. But acceptance would encourage other Western governments to follow suit and some of them have much better reason for action than even Britain had. This would break up the KGB "legal network in the West, which is believed to be more extensive than its "underground" network with which it connects at a number of highly vulnerable points—and it would affect adversely the KGB's power position it holds.

When, during the Khrushchev period, a campaign was launched to polish up the KGB's image tarnished by its association with Stalin, the image builders concentrated on its "patriotic" intelligence activities. There is thus a close connection between the two sides of its work at home and abroad, as a police agency and an intelligence organisation.

The British Government is hardly likely to have been pursuing any such far-reaching goal in its action against the KGB. But the actions of governments often have consequences that go beyond what was originally intended, and this is something that may well happen in the present case. If that is, the Kremlin takes it lying down, it does not, and takes the violent counter-attack that is, no doubt, being urged on it by the KGB, the consequences could be equally far-reaching.

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And have we any secrets worth stealing?

by Anthony Tucker, our Science Correspondent

WHAT were all those Russian agents doing? Whitehall, formally denying the comic-cut rumours of Russian involvement in Ulster, on the Upper Clyde, and in Concorde delays, has implicitly focused on military and industrial espionage of a technical kind.

Well, Britain has a block-buster Official Secrets Act, but she hasn't many big secrets, certainly none even approaching the importance during the fifties of H-bomb know-how. There are obvious sensitive areas, such as NATO systems, underwater communication and detection, especially where these overlap with US techniques, remote high resolution surveillance developments and various aspects of weaponry and weapon systems. But Russian know-how

in these fields is comparable with that of the West even if from what is seen of advanced Russian technology, the approach appears to be crudely effective rather than elegant.

In any case, gathering useful information about these aspects of defence technology requires either direct infiltration or the subversion of key scientists. The moral dilemma which, 15 years ago, led to the defection of scientists from the West, faded even before the nuclear club reached the point of H-bomb overkill. There is no longer any great cause that might tempt a defence technocrat to spill the beans. This means that subversion requires powerful pressures of a monetary or personal kind, and although Whitehall has tried to put pressures on commercial technologists, no one has suggested that the Russians had turned Hightgate into the

power-house for high-level defence espionage.

True, close technical and commercial approaches to some industries—notably electronics—is almost bound to throw up a few snippets of defence-related information. It is also likely to yield some information about processes, and industry tends to value its in-house tricks of the trade very highly. There is good reason, because often it isn't the basic technique but the modifications of practical expertise which lead to successful production. Reliability of electronic components, for example, rests almost entirely on production expertise that is unpublished.

The difficult question to answer is whether attempts to get hold of this kind of technical expertise are worth the cost of espionage. In the West the accepted practice is to buy men with the know-how, or to buy the know-how under

licence. If the US, for example, wants to step up its fast-breeder reactor development it will dangle tempting plums before key men in Britain or elsewhere. That, it seems, is quite legitimate.

And, at the diplomatic level, Western countries install technically and scientifically competent men in their foreign embassies whose espionage purpose—apart from liaison and advice—is to report on research and development activities. This is all done in a most discreet and gentlemanly way, and it is accepted as legitimate. That there is never any hint of subversion renders such activities quite distinct from espionage.

That, anyway, would seem to be the unwritten rule, and it works. But under pressure, Russia is at a great disadvantage. She cloaks her activities in massive internal security, cannot get into the licensing

system, appropriates patents without second thought yet has no means of tempting Western technologists to join her industries. This means she has to build up her technological expertise the hard way, unless she can glean useful information through her industrial and trade contacts. Clearly the more she has of these, the more she is likely to glean. Hence the massive establishment at Hightgate.

Yet it is such an obvious, elaborate and inefficient operation, that it can hardly be seen as sinister. It may be blatant and annoying, but hardly dangerous enough to justify the risk of a return to cold war. The KGB, which is behind the prying facade of Russia's trade institutions in London, operates from Moscow and not through diplomatic routes. It seems very probable that her diplomatic people are continually embarrassed and discouraged by the

KGB's activities, much as Russian technologists at international conferences—such as the Geneva conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy—are embarrassed by the absurd gag of Russian security. Even in a situation explicitly designed for the exchange of information, they are there to gather as much as they can but to give nothing away.

The truth in this age of technomania and market sensitivity is that everyone is after information, but the Russians go about things in a way which is bound to cause offence. Yet there are major differences in philosophy to take into account. The West, for example, views as highly sinister the Russian contingency plans for industrial disruption of Britain and other Western countries. But these have existed and steadily updated since the tail end of the First World War

and are an essential, if inactive, part of the Communist ethic. From the point of view of the West they are even diplomatically useful, for they can be brought in as ammunition, and as an opinion rouser whenever a Western government wants to justify strong action.

Indeed, the West is so used to such plans being a highly secure part of purely military intelligence that she will accept them only in that form, even though they may then be much more sinister. Plans for social and industrial disruption are simply not cricket, and neither is the use of trade and other delegations for industrial espionage. The KGB, it seems, has yet to learn to play the game according to our rules. Mind you, the Great Purge still leaves some 400 possible Russian agents in London. The KGB may not yet feel the need to change the game.

Ulster's third force

Simon Winchester, Belfast: Sunday

IT IS MIDNIGHT in Dee Street. The clouds of drizzle wait down past the fixing gas lamps. The Union Jacks and the Red Hands of Ulster hang damp and lifeless on the stalks from under a thousand Protestant lights. Arc lights pick out the shape of Herr Krupp's great yellow crane, the colossus of the shipyard that gives work to nearly every fit and able man in the district.

Our car sweeps soundlessly over the bridge, and down towards Mersey Street, and to a network of tiny lanes, named after far-off, sweeter English rivers—Avon, Humber, Mersey, Severn—where the shipwrights and the oilmen are sitting idle over their last brew of the night. Suddenly a red light flashes on ahead. The army again, we say. Another road block—there have been four already since the heart of the town. They certainly are keen tonight.

But it isn't the army. The road is blocked all right—two steel chicanes have been placed from gable end to gable end. Barbed wire is strung over the tarmac and a plain with six-inch nails driven into it lies, points upward, right in our path. "Who are you?" a voice inquires. Five men have loomed out of the dark, their cloth caps soaked with an hour of rain. Two of them have mugs of tea, another has a long ugly stick in his hand which he swings with evident purpose.

We mumble something

about wanting to get back on to the main road. "Where's your licence? And youse better get out of the car." There's little point in complaining. This gritty quietude may not have the fire power of the Army who are conspicuously absent, and they may not have the authority of the police. But we stop, we agree to a peremptory search and finally, when we find that our licences are back in the hotel, we agree to "turn around and head away back into the city."

Protestant vigilantes like these have been active in the side streets in Ballymacarrett since the grim days of mid August, when the shots from Shank's Stride, very much under local control and without a trace of a doubt very well prepared and armed indeed.

For the Grenadier Guards, who look after the area with a bit of help from the Duke of Wellington's regiment, the Protestant vigilantes are a welcome addition to the security scene. "A lot of what they do is illegal of course," their CO points out, "and if they so much as pointed a gun at one in anger we'd shoot them. They all know that. They also know that it's illegal to block off roads and stop traffic and most of them only slow cars down. But since they took over the area, there hasn't been a single bomb at all in their area. Tension is down and the people inside feel they can sleep through the night safely."

The police at Mountpot-

tinger barracks have agreed, with only certain legal reservations, to the activities of the vigilantes. "After all, we're only the representatives of these people ourselves," the chief inspector says yesterday. "They don't have our powers, but they can make arrests for some offences. They really are quite a help to us, in fact. They pass on intelligence to us, they keep the peace inside their area. Everything's nice and quiet here now. These Protestants found out last Easter that it's not worth rioting. Organising themselves like this seems a far more responsible way of reacting to the troubles."

But the question one wants to ask remains unanswered. Are these men really in a defensive organisation? We have all seen defence committees before in Belfast. Many began life for quite laudable purposes, but have evolved since then into hand covers for men more offensive than defensive. The army remains concerned that the boys of Ballymacarrett may be doing the same.

Organisation is what the Protestant militants lack. Exhortations have already gone out to them to form platoons and sections in their own streets. And a third force has been created—so what happens now? What do they do if one of them is shot from a speeding car, as one surely could be? Will defence then remain their real obligation to the women and children who sleep behind them?

Not only are the machines expensive initially, but their running costs are also extremely high both financially and in terms of valuable and highly trained staff.

All these disadvantages of the machines are acceptable if there is no alternative. In Britain, doctors appreciate that decisions have to be made about "who shall have the right to live" and the public has reluctantly accepted the cost of the machines.

Now the whole programme will have to be re-examined. Although a kidney transplant is also expensive, it is usually a once-and-for-all operation with only a small percentage of patients returning for a second transplant.

Any change in British policy will be gradual and probably slow. Contrary to common belief, the Minister of Health has little power to intervene in such a debate; such questions are decided by specialist doctors treating individual patients.

What is undeniable, though, is that kidney transplants have now moved firmly out of the experimental stage—at least in Australia—and can be considered as a routine method of treating chronic kidney failure.



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Guy Frenchman in Sydney: Sunday

Success swops

NEW EVIDENCE from Australia and New Zealand of the success of a revolutionary approach to kidney disease promises to cause a reappraisal of British policy. Until now, dialysis on artificial kidney machines has been the mainstay of British treatment. Kidney transplants have been reserved for the privileged few "suitable" patients.

A report now published by the Australian National Renal Transplantation Sub-committee shows that official policy in Australia is to reverse these priorities. The first line of attack there is a transplant for all suitable patients and the results of the first few years of this policy are dramatic.

The difference between European and Australian attitudes is striking. In 1969-70, Europe, with a population of some 500 million, performed only 874 kidney transplants using organs from dead people. In the same period, Australia and New Zealand—with a combined population of only 18 million—had 200 transplants.

Ever since the early days of kidney transplants, most British doctors have regarded them as "risky" and suitable

only for a small percentage of patients suffering chronic kidney failure. Kidney machines, which work by purifying the blood two or three times a week, have been considered the most effective way to keep such patients alive. A pessimistic leader in the "British Medical Journal" last February dismissed kidney transplants as "not yet sufficiently advanced to provide a solution."

The attitude to transplants in Australia could hardly be more different—and the latest figures indicate that the Australian decision may well be the correct one.

A European survey showed last year that about 76 per cent of patients on artificial kidney machines survived for at least one year. However,

the chronic shortage of machines in Europe meant that "most patients presenting for treatment are not accepted" so that the actual one-year survival rate of patients with the disease is probably well below 50 per cent.

The new figures from Australia show that of all the patients there needing treatment, the 5-year survival rate is between 50 and 60 per cent. In addition, patients who have successfully undergone transplants have a much higher quality of life than those on kidney machines.

A major disadvantage of large-scale dialysis on kidney machines is the cost, as Britain has found in recent years as the artificial kidney programme has developed,

Who says what • who loves whom • who drops out

THE NEW TABOOS

'Some call it a swing of the pendulum, some a puritan backlash... Two court cases, or a tendency to narrow the range of television programmes can do no more than disguise the realities'



IN A PERIOD of rapid social change like the present, two phases can be distinguished. The first was popularly called the "Permissive Society." The emphasis of the time, and of the phrase, was on the new condition. The proponents of change were the focus of attention: the generations for whom sex and marriage were not necessarily linked; the young satirists of stage and TV. Other, scarcely related pressures for change happened to come to fruition at the same time: liberalisation of the laws on capital punishment, abortion, homosexuality. And yet another strand produced various voices seeking change in the structure of society: from non-Parliamentary direct political action to the search for an "Alternative Society" which rejects many of the orthodox economic values as well as the moral. Inevitably, since most of the raised voices were from the young, this area too was linked with the others.

Hence, the Permissive Society. Not so much a moral jungle as an evolving jumble of attitudes.

But in the past year, something has changed. Some call it a swing of the pendulum, some a "puritan backlash." The process of change itself cannot have stopped. Two court cases, or a tendency to narrow the range of television programmes, can do no more than disguise the realities of that already complex movement.

What has indeed happened, however, is that the process is being viewed from

the other side. The spotlight falls now on the spokesmen of the old values, on the reactions of the established order and its institutions; on the expressions of those who do not accept the need for change, or who dislike its direction, or simply who reveal its problems.

This second phase of the process reveals much sense, and not just from one side. On this page it is Richard Neville who criticises aspects of the drop-out philosophy; Alma Birk, life peeress, who shows on Wednesday that even the most obvious practical action—the fight against venereal disease—is hindered by the officialdom of orthodox society.

But contradictions like that are basic to the debate. For they spring from deep responses which are not altogether rational. Sometimes it is an idea that evokes the reaction: in day four of this series, John Freeman discusses a situation in which radical Christianity is acceptable as run-of-the-mill television fare but orthodox communism is not; while from the radical side, Stuart Hood lays out the challenge to the consensus view of "objectivity" which underlies the most unsettling debate that medium has yet faced.

More often, though, it is the form of expression which triggers the reflex response. Ten years ago this autumn a television programme called "That Was The Week That Was" was launched on the crest of the "satire" wave. Three years later its successor was stopped, ostensibly because of the

general election, and television has never had such comment again. Now, "Private Eye," 10 years old in November, stands alone in this field. Yet on Wednesday, part three of this series—in which John Wells assesses the "Eye" and Linda Christmas seeks politicians' own reactions to personal attacks—reveals attitudes which must give cause at least to question the protective response.

But nowhere do the problems of orthodoxy show more clearly than in the concern with obscenity which is at the centre of current debate. Here two areas mix: sex itself, and the concepts of "bad language," of "good taste," of the power of words themselves. Both are taboo areas of long standing in all societies. (Tomorrow, when Lord Longford explains his own values, Tony Hall provides a historical sidelight on an earlier campaigner.) And though our own society might reject a belief in magic, its responses under pressure show much the same powers at work.

It is in this potentially constructive period when the traditional ideas reassert themselves against the challenge of the new, that the merely ritual responses most clearly stand out. If there is to be any meeting of the two, it is this area that needs to be understood by all sides.

That is why this series of articles—which approaches the problem from a wide range of viewpoints—takes its title: The New Taboos.

I do believe an alternative society is emerging... based on alternative morality. The more it is met with the frenzied sledgehammers of the ruling mentality the greater is its resilience

RICHARD NEVILLE ON HIS CREDO

THE COURTROOM enforces an idiotic polarity. Truth versus falsehood, right versus wrong, innocent versus guilty—so for strategic reasons communication is often reduced to an exchange of platitudes. Complicated ideas are dangerous because they can be distorted by the heavy machinery in cynical determination to entrap their exponents.

My gushing of "generation gaps" at the "OZ" trial finale was the product of six weeks' frustration, a war cry of defeat, a spasm of tottering coherence which resorted to weary sociologues in a desperate, disillusioned attempt to trap in a cliché what we had apparently failed to articulate through 19 expert witnesses and over a dozen hours of dramatic jury speeches.

There are all sorts of gaps between all sorts of people, and talk of generations is lazy shorthand which gives but the faintest intimation of evolving cultural/political insularities between certain groups. While admitting recurring bouts of scepticism I do believe an alternative society is emerging in the West, based on an alternative morality. The more it is met with the frenzied sledgehammers of the ruling mentality, the greater is its resilience, the more united become its participants and the more determined are they to overthrow a civilisation which, despite protestations to the contrary, puts property before people and profit before you and me.

The alternative society does not see itself as a vanguard political party, disciplined and puritanical, shuddering from self purges and gearing itself to mobilise the masses into taking over their own treadmills. It is loose, classless, youthful, amorphous, mobile, with a tendency to group in certain areas—in what Tom Hayden has called New Territories—scattered throughout Europe and the United States.

Many are culture-tourists, but the most sensitive, committed members recognise that the next revolution must begin with themselves, involving a fundamental adaptation of ambitions, life style, and human relationships. Aggressive, consumerist careerism embraces all classes and cannot be expunged by mimeographed manifestos; so the new radical's ideal (still nascent) structure is the full-time collective, aimed at abolishing hierarchies and eliminating the show-off individualism. Part of the process of smashing the pigeon holes can be witnessed in the lightning emergence of the liberation movements of gays, blacks, women and children. Obviously these alternative pockets must connect with Third World movements; but at the candidly comfortable end of the colonial spectrum and not part of the romantic "I-am-a-Brazilian-tin-miner-living-in-Dalston" syndrome.

Such attitudes, although exaggerated, confirm the politicisation of the alternative society in the past three years. The stoned pumpkins of late sixties Arts Labs are now knocking down the

generalised State violence must sometimes be answered in kind. This is not to justify the foolhardy exploits of exasperated powder monkeys, but to question the criteria by which perpetrators of social outrage are rated. A bomb hurled at an inanimate symbol of oppression is called violence. Because of a cost-cutting design, a bridge collapses killing scores of workers and is called an accident.

Homelessness, poverty, and exploitive wars have become acts of violence so mundane that Government and silent majority no longer form emergency task forces to end them.

In his "Concluding Confessions" (September "Esquire") Lieutenant Calley harrowingly details his version of the massacre at My Lai. While women and children are being randomly butchered, or with the men and boys, herded into pits to be slaughtered like cattle in Hanoi, one American GI is forcing a Vietnamese woman to suck him off. As an inducement, he poses a hand grenade at the head of her child. One imagines that if Lord Longford and Mary Whitehouse were landed in the midst of this carnage, they should be shocked that the soldier's fly was undone.

SEX

Personally speaking, society's endless sexual gear-crashing has become a stale cacophany. I feel like an ageing prize fighter: a man once caught opening his raincoat on the last tube, destined to forever repeat the performance on the Circle Line, long after the original desire has vanished.

be to the effect of its unmet suppression.

If I were to include books at which in my personal definition, corrupting, I would mention Mr. Puzos' "The Godfather," of which according to the cover, I was at the six-million-and-first reader. In sex is treated primitively, linked to big cock-more pleasure myth, but riveting significance is the seen acceptance by the author, character and presumably avid readers that preoccupations of the Mafia are so how sane. One of the book's m heroic figures culminates his criminal apprenticeship by binding up two m stuffing towels in their throats to at screams, then with an axe method ally chopping off a pair of legs the ankles, down at the knees, f the thighs and so on, all of wh should draw the crowds at the fo coming movie. In real life such act would earn its perpetrator a pri sentence, but its fulsome depict tumbles from bookshelves all over world.

If in real private life an OZ Rupert Bear did sexually devour opposite number, few people, zoologi apart, would care; but its baw depiction earns a gaol sentence whi according to a contributor to "Sunday Telegraph," has the supp of 90 per cent of the British people

DRUGS

In his latest book, "We Are Eve where," Jerry Rubin announces that doesn't trust anyone who isn't ston all or most of the time—a sentence typical of the extremism now apperly compulsory in US Movement circles, and yet one knows wi he means.

Cannabis and LSD are, at the limpest significance, social drugs, essential for those within the Movement as whiskey at an Irish wake. Because such drugs are against the law th engender a mild sense of camarader, and there is some justification i believing that judicious use can ass the personality in jumping the ra of preconditioning. Not that they a push-button Super-psyche. Some Lieutenant Calley's troops were prably stoned.

Hard drugs, incidentally, are of litt interest to the alternative society. Heroin is a deadly dead-end fix; imperialist brain-damager, the logic luzzie of the Peppi generation; amphetamines are tailored mainly f the young executive on his way dow

While there are "responsible" articles in the quality Sundays ar informative documentaries on v vision, the most authoritative contining analysis of the drug scene is the underground press, because co tributions are written by and for so drug consumers. They are not lectur by those whose experience is limite to a few white mice and a syringe.

More people every day in this coun try smoke cannabis and no amount



(Before appearing on TV, I am usually approached by an impeccably mannered gentleman with a clipboard, apologising in advance for his next remark but er um ah he is regrettably compelled by head office to request that I do not say fuck during the programme, ho ho.)

Oh well, here we go. A sexual ethic designed by the superstitious to be imposed on the ignorant has not the mildest relevance in the seventies. If you have no wish to preserve the inheritance of property why preserve the family? If you have no wish to preserve the family, of what use is even lip service monogamy? If aggression has outlived its usefulness, what better substitute than exhilarating exploration of our sexuality in word, deed and fantasy?

My first visit to Copenhagen preceded Lord Longford's last by 21 months. Who knows in what sexual climate were reared those who favoured whips and pigs, but the audience looked more like the products of British public schools than potential readers of "OZ." It all seemed old fashioned, rather than particularly squalid. My visit took place on Christmas Eve. At the end of the performance, the sweating naked cast began singing carols, with the audience joining in, while brightly wrapped presents were distributed to us all (a generous selection of porno books) proving that Sin City believes in Santa Claus.

Like any mass change of consciousness, guiltless sexuality involves collision with the morally pre-historic. Although orgasms are not yet casually linked with cancer, people can still be goaded for "implanting lustful desires." Of course the hard porn industry exploits its "workers" as well as the fantasies of its customers, and in that respect is no different from the people who make Jaguars, although the products of the former are responsible for less recorded fatalities.

It is true that the underground press has imitated the prejudices of the more profit oriented sexual pioneers, especially by assuming that sexual objectivity is exclusively female, but this will be overcome not only through intellectual recognition of sergeant major sexism, but also by rearranging the structure of underground organisations so that staff women are not merely typists and paste-uppers. (One positive outcome of the exile of myself and co-"OZ" editors.)

Obscenity is legally defined as a tendency to deprave and corrupt, which is the opposite to what the underground press sets out to do. As one man's obscenity is another man's diamond mine, each person should make his own list of that which in his opinion depraves and corrupts. The only reference to sex in my list would

clumsy over-reaction by authorities will eradicate its use. It was offered to me in Wormwood Scrubs. Some police admit privately that cannabis laws are anti-social and counter-productive but it is no comfort to those young smokers in prison to know that several police drugs squad men are currently suspended from duties pending official investigations.

All these issues then are alienating young people from conventional society. Even in such minor ways as a journey to a pop festival which goes, then into running a gauntlet of police-women in hot pants or merely watching the parents become hysterical over the depiction of an activity, the execution of which brought them all into the world in the first place.

Meanwhile, overground media generally treat sex, drugs, and violence in misguided, maternally tone and offer very little to discommodate the comfortable and corrupt. The press pursues new mysteries with old formulas, TV-series glorify big business, law-breakers, and international arms dealers. British radio offers a live audience four second of free speech each every Saturday as fights the flab during the week.

Ho hum. Life goes on, with the contribution being just another slab of grey type in a debate which in itself is more part of the distracting spectacle than any solution.



fences at pop festivals, going publicly gay or forming collectives to free political prisoners. How to form some sort of dialogue between the freak community and militant trade unions is a conundrum which occupies much space in journals like "OZ," but the subject is of such apparent dullness to the outside world, that only the more simplistic controversies are plucked from its pages.

The three familiar grounds of conflict between the commonplaces of the underground press and the world of law makers and "Times" letter writers are violence, sex, and drugs.

VIOLENCE

The Angry Brigade are catapulted to public enemy number one and have not killed a soul. Because the national press is so cowardly of sub judice over questions, we cannot here inquire fully into some of the extraordinary methods used by police in pursuing this chimeric quarry, but the most banal civil liberties of subjects have been trampled upon with red hot and it is left to "Time Out," with comparative minuscule circulation, to bring police atrocities to its readers' attention. Sadly, bombing buildings (not people) is becoming increasingly accepted as a tactic within the underground to convince backroom bureaucrats that all revolution is not rhetorical and that

My first visit to Copenhagen preceded Lord Longford's last by 21 months. Who knows in what sexual climate were reared those who favoured whips and pigs, but the audience looked more like the products of British public schools than potential readers of "OZ." It all seemed old fashioned, rather than particularly squalid. My visit took place on Christmas Eve. At the end of the performance, the sweating naked cast began singing carols, with the audience joining in, while brightly wrapped presents were distributed to us all (a generous selection of porno books) proving that Sin City believes in Santa Claus.

Like any mass change of consciousness, guiltless sexuality involves collision with the morally pre-historic. Although orgasms are not yet casually linked with cancer, people can still be goaded for "implanting lustful desires." Of course the hard porn industry exploits its "workers" as well as the fantasies of its customers, and in that respect is no different from the people who make Jaguars, although the products of the former are responsible for less recorded fatalities.

It is true that the underground press has imitated the prejudices of the more profit oriented sexual pioneers, especially by assuming that sexual objectivity is exclusively female, but this will be overcome not only through intellectual recognition of sergeant major sexism, but also by rearranging the structure of underground organisations so that staff women are not merely typists and paste-uppers. (One positive outcome of the exile of myself and co-"OZ" editors.)

Obscenity is legally defined as a tendency to deprave and corrupt, which is the opposite to what the underground press sets out to do. As one man's obscenity is another man's diamond mine, each person should make his own list of that which in his opinion depraves and corrupts. The only reference to sex in my list would

clumsy over-reaction by authorities will eradicate its use. It was offered to me in Wormwood Scrubs. Some police admit privately that cannabis laws are anti-social and counter-productive but it is no comfort to those young smokers in prison to know that several police drugs squad men are currently suspended from duties pending official investigations.

All these issues then are alienating young people from conventional society. Even in such minor ways as a journey to a pop festival which goes, then into running a gauntlet of police-women in hot pants or merely watching the parents become hysterical over the depiction of an activity, the execution of which brought them all into the world in the first place.

Meanwhile, overground media generally treat sex, drugs, and violence in misguided, maternally tone and offer very little to discommodate the comfortable and corrupt. The press pursues new mysteries with old formulas, TV-series glorify big business, law-breakers, and international arms dealers. British radio offers a live audience four second of free speech each every Saturday as fights the flab during the week.

Ho hum. Life goes on, with the contribution being just another slab of grey type in a debate which in itself is more part of the distracting spectacle than any solution.

Rupert and the Porn Commission — 1



"What is this rubbishy magazine?" "It's called 'OZ' and it's very good!" "I don't like it." "I don't like it either." "I don't like it either." "I don't like it either."

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Rapid solution to currency crisis possible

ANTHONY HARRIS: Washington, September 26

The shape of a probable solution of the monetary crisis has become much clearer in the preliminary talks at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

The unexpectedly hopeful outcome of the final meeting of Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten makes it likely there is quite an urgent solution.

Essential elements of a solution are those which have been urged by the IMF, the British, with the US, that some declaration on trade reform is to be part of the initial agreement, which also embraces the import and the price of gold, and the realignment of any parities.

Mr. Harris wraps the two of Mr. Pierre-Paul Séguy's well-known three-point programme. Mr. Séguy always urged that parity, gold, and the surcharge be tackled together. The unique of the Group of Ten suggests that to meet the wishes, trade has been to the first stage.

First essential of the agreement is a return to fixed exchange rates, though these are likely to be protected by a very wide margin of fluctuation for the dollar. The pressure for fixed rates comes overwhelmingly from the less developed countries, which have at stake the continuation of their own flows of aid and the planning of trade long-term contracts.

Mr. Séguy became known during the Common Finance Ministers' meeting in Nassau, and it is already clear that lobbying in Washington will be heavy. Sessions from the Group of Ten, valuable as they prove to be, are not yet specific enough to satisfy the less developed countries.

It is recognised, however, that the only way to fix a rate is by a return to fixed exchange rates, though these are likely to be protected by a very wide margin of fluctuation for the dollar. The pressure for fixed rates comes overwhelmingly from the less developed countries, which have at stake the continuation of their own flows of aid and the planning of trade long-term contracts.

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ECONOMIC-like teenage-fashions change often and drastically. We are once more in one of these phases, and one can only hope that the worst will not befall.

The record of international monetary arrangements is one of periodic crises ending in insufficient reform. This insufficiency first manifested itself in the 1947 crisis; but for the grant of Marshall Aid of a vastly greater amount than the original fund, and for the abandonment of the strict rules based on an unrealistic conception of international economic relations, we would have had mass unemployment and political upheaval at a time when the Russians were acutely suspected of aggressive designs on Europe. This of course was precisely the reason for the unexpected generosity of the US. Consequently a relapse into the pre-war type of business cycles was avoided and with it mass unemployment.

It was political pressure that in all important countries prevented the pursuit of restrictive economic policies for any length of time since the war. This fact, together with the growing concentration of economic power, especially on the labour side, resulted in a steady accumulation of the increase in incomes including wages.

These profound sociological changes were world wide but they left the Anglo-Saxon countries out on a limb. Their cost rose faster relative to productivity than those of other competitors and there was a tendency towards deficits which were reinforced by military expenditure and foreign investment.

As both the US and Britain had reserve currencies their deficits imparted to the world monetary system an expansionist and liquidity far beyond the set limits of the International Monetary Fund. Conversely, it meant that

Why economists are barking up the wrong reform

By Lord Balogh

valuable resources, including the ownership of the most important growth industries, were exchanged against these paper claims. The system enabled both the US and UK to live "beyond their means." This borrowing by the reserve centre countries could not continue indefinitely. The creditors became more and more impatient. First the pound and then the dollar came under pressure as bankers called to banker.

Orthodox reaction, ranging from Aueff to the Governor of the Bank, tried to enforce a substantial 100 to 200 per cent increase in gold prices. This would have been an international present to South Africa and Russia. It would have greatly increased world demand and output, but primarily in rich countries.

First steps towards a new reserve

Fortunately, no American President could accept it, and America prevailed. The isolation of the "free" from the central bank reserve gold was the first step towards a modern international monetary system based on a reserve medium, whose volume and use could be deliberately regulated.

Some of the Europeans, provoked by a continuance of US deficits, have disrupted this halfway-house arrangement. The French wanted (and as Pompidou's declaration shows still want) to enforce a substantial devaluation.

and their own value" was abandoned. In as much as downward changes in exchange rates inevitably result in the reinforced upward push in wages (or necessitate greater unemployment to prevent this) no currency has a definite value which could once and for all restore balance. The more it depreciates, the more it needs to depreciate further.

There is no symmetry in this respect between upward and downward change in currency values. The latter is self-reinforcing, while the former is not.

The Europeans are obviously deeply worried by the threat that if the dollar exchange rate depreciated sufficiently to carry American military expenditure and American foreign investment — this would exercise an unbearable competitive pressure on production elsewhere; or the toleration of a possibly unacceptable degree of inflation to match that in America.

Consequently, the floating of currencies has turned out to be quite different from what some naive bankers, politicians and I am sorry to say, economists imagined. The central banks continued to intervene, to influence indeed, to determine the value of currencies and the insane idea "to let the currencies

precipitation may push us back into the pre-war difficulties. It amounts to nothing less than additional tariffs on imports and subsidies on exports. Economists may say that it avoids a mis-allocation of resources: for the industries of the rest of the world, however, they represent commercial aggression in the most acute form. The American tactics, however reasonable their demands, for an up-valuation of the yen and the mark are thus exceedingly risky.

It has been demonstrated that: (a) Gold, because of its scarcity, cannot satisfactorily fulfil the function of an ultimate international reserve; (b) A reserve medium is needed, the volume of which can be both expanded and contracted, according to need by an international monetary institution. The value of the medium would be guaranteed by the willingness of all countries to exchange it for their own currencies at a fixed rate. The new institution ought to take over the sterling and dollar reserve balances on terms which do not overburden either country and do not result in an abrupt contraction of the total volume of international reserves.

(c) We have to have a code of conduct which ensures that incomes policy will reduce the discrepancy between the costs of the main industrial countries, so as not to demand

Competition in devaluations halted

There is, however, a grave danger that both flexible rates and the American surcharge of tariffs will lead to a war of "beggar my neighbour." The greatest achievement of the post war era was that it transformed the striving of countries to achieve export surpluses by devaluation or protectionism to increase employment — the pre-war pattern — to an increasing concern with protecting their international balances of payments even at the cost of unemployment. The whole economic ambience and therefore institutional needs have changed.

A pursuit of currency de-

far too great a volume of reserves.

(d) The old rule that countries in balance of payments difficulties must not use short-term borrowing either from official sources or by encouraging "hot money" into finance long term investment.

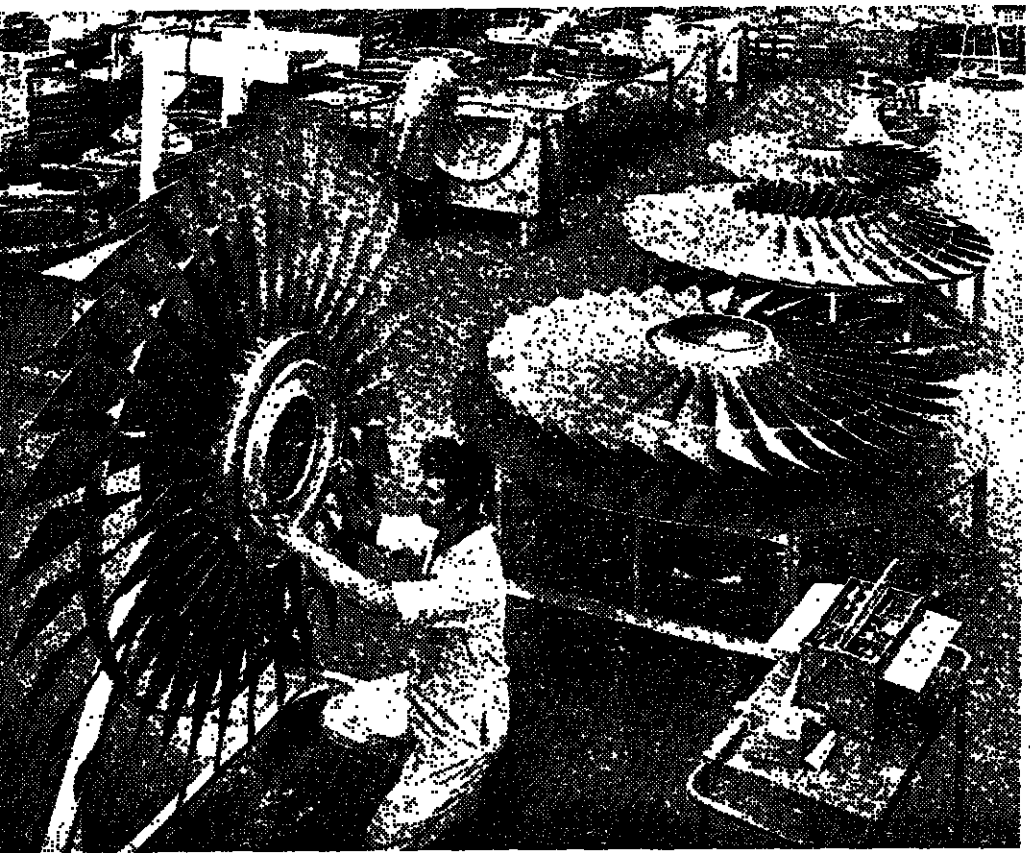
(e) Changes in exchange rates should, mainly, if not exclusively, be in terms of up-valuation.

A number of these vital conditions have not been, as yet accepted. The Europeans still want an increase in the dollar price of gold in order to escape a loss — entirely a matter of book-keeping — on their gold stock. The Americans wish to export their unemployment and finance their profitable investment and restrictive military expenditure by positively undervaluing the dollar. The IMF report, as usual, in recommending a sharp cut in the dollar in terms of other currencies, ignores the industrial implications of the advice.

Shame, the 'miracle' and inflation

Mr Heath hesitates between the profit of having a competitive depreciated pound and the shame of devaluation which he experienced in 1967-8. The Japanese fear for their "miracle" and hesitate to correct the under-valuation of the yen. Dr Schiller, like a good Chicago pupil, hankers after control of "serious" inflation (how satisfied all and sundry would be having only that problem on their plate) entirely by monetary management.

It is to be hoped (probably vainly) that the International Monetary Fund meeting will bring both the staff of the IMF and the Finance Ministers closer to facing the real issue rather than peddling discredited economic dogmas.



Fans for the RB-211 engine which will power the Lockheed Tristar aircraft being assembled at the Rolls-Royce plant at Derby. Four sets of fan blades are seen being assembled into their discs

Builders oppose tiered tax

First reactions of the building industry to the Government's Green Paper on the reform of corporation tax are that the two-tier system is not favoured.

Copies of a paper by a working party set up by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors have been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister for Housing and Construction, the Board of Inland Revenue, and the House of Commons Select Committee on Corporation Tax.

The views expressed are those of the working party, says a covering letter, and the two federations seek an early opportunity to discuss the paper with Treasury and Inland Revenue officials.

The working party says it has considered the Government's Green Paper dealing with three alternative systems of company taxation and as a matter of general aim, agreed first, that there should be no discrimination between distributed and undistributed profits, and second that there should be no discrimination between United Kingdom and overseas profits.

Among the other points it raised was that a number of complications would arise if the two-tier system, which the Government favours on domestic grounds, were adopted. It would be difficult to overcome certain domestic problems and virtually impossible to solve overseas tax credit problems. In principle the working party considers it unwise to separate corporation tax liability from individual tax liability.

"Only a single fund of economic profit emanates from a company and the subsequent distribution of dividends to shareholders brings no further real wealth into existence. Since the Government is committed to tax related investment incentives, the protective effect would be created if incentives related to higher rates of tax rather than lower rates of tax," the working party reports.



The CII presidential address 1971

In his address to the annual conference of the Chartered Insurance Institute in Scarborough on Friday 24 September, Mr Allan Grant, M.C., I.D., said that in an era of rapid change, the insurance business was faced with ever-increasing complexity and magnitude in the risks it was called upon to handle. In this situation it became imperative that young people coming into the business were given every opportunity to acquire a soundly based insurance education which would enable them to match their skills to the complexities of the market place. The Institute's new syllabus, which would come into effect in 1972, coupled with a raising of the general educational standards required of candidates presenting themselves for the Qualifying examination, would do much to achieve that aim.

It was gratifying that the Institute's postal tuition service had received an exceptionally commendatory report on all aspects of its work from the Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges when that body granted official accreditation to the service in 1971.

It was incumbent upon all Institute members to conform to impeccable standards of conduct and behaviour in all their dealings with clients, the public, and the company or other organisation which they served. Such a requirement had always been implicit in membership of the Institute but the Council had now decided to express the principle in a published code of conduct.

1971 had been a difficult year financially, and despite careful attempts to minimise costs and maximise efficiency it had become necessary to raise members' subscriptions for the future. The fees were still modest compared with those of similar bodies.

Mr Grant paid tribute to Mr H. A. L. Cockrell, O.B.E., M.A., F.I.I., who had retired in May 1971 after 25 years' service as secretary of the Institute.

For further information about the work of the CII write or phone THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, The Hall, Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HY. 01-606 3335

CITY COMMENT

STENHOUSE INDUSTRIES

Better luck this time

WHETHER or not Stenhouse Holdings' £20,000 contribution to Tory party funds has stimulated any comment among the men at UCS, Mr Hugh Stenhouse's abilities in running his own companies are probably rather more relevant to his appointment than his political leanings. The trouble is that it is when viewed against the profit record of some of his industrial interests that the size of the handout really begins to look on the unbalanced side. These days, the Glasgow millionaire's industrial interests are grouped together into Stenhouse Industries, which comes under the umbrella of Stenhouse Holdings. Things seem to be going a little better than in the days (pre-February, 1970) when they comprised quoted company known as John Wallace and Sons.

Back in 1965 John Wallace turned in a pre-tax profit of £1.7 million, more than double that of two years earlier, but at growth rate that owed a lot to new acquisitions. In the difficult year (for industry) of 1966, profit slipped back to £960,000 and in the following year the downturn really accelerated with profit slumping to £600,000. Just as 1968 was a bad year for corporate profits, 1969 and 1969 were good ones and Wallace staged a partial recovery: in 1968 profit improved by £183,000 to £783,000 and the following year to £1.04 million, still below the level of 1965. Bringing inflation into account and the growth phase is even more marked. Meanwhile, the Stenhouse

insurance interests came to the market at the end of 1969 and decided in early 1970 to sell. The sale would be taken over completely. And as Mr Hugh Stenhouse was chairman of Wallace, and Stenhouse effectively controlled some 30 per cent of Wallace, the merger went through without a hitch. The hitch came later.

As chairman of Wallace, Mr Hugh Stenhouse told Stenhouse Holdings (of which he is also chairman) that Wallace profit for the year to March, 1970, would be £1.15 million, hardly better than the year before and still a little short of that 1966 record.

Not holders Stenhouse shared the move to acquire Wallace and its hot-potch industrial interests (timber, nylons, engineering, and jewellery) on the ground that they had invested their money in an insurance broking business, not an unfashionable conglomerate. When the first results from the enlarged company came out last January, their worst fears were confirmed.

First, Wallace claimed a profit of £1.15 million against the projected £1.15 million. Second, the really gloomy news—the figures did not take into account losses on subsidiaries which had run into serious troubles and were given either the chop or sold off. Losses from the "pruning exercise" were £782,000, which effectively took the group's profit position back to pre-1966 levels.

Since then things at the group as a whole have considerably improved. Nevertheless, Mr Stenhouse will not find his job at UCS an easy one, nor for that matter would anyone. But when the shop stewards face him for the first time on Wednesday, they could perhaps

display a little sympathy: after all, he is no stranger to problems and, hopefully, he will do a faster and better job at UCS than he has done with his own industrial interests.

Testing its explanation

INTERNATIONAL Computers now has a chance to prove one of its pet explanations for its poor share price. IOS recently placed much of its big nominee holding with institutions and banks at above the market rate, after well over a year in which it showed every sign of wanting to unload.

It sold steadily, but only in dribs and drabs, leaving the market with the fear that impatience or urgent cash needs could lead to a big and careless sale of the whole block.

Such a situation would depress any share price but ICL directors maintained that the effect on theirs was more than usually large because of the small number of dealings. Institutions have not been buying and selling all that much this year and there are also the big and static Plessey, GEC and Government Holdings. Directors became extra conscious of the share price, asked to be told of every change in the nominee account, and contacted IOS.

Since the placing shortly before the newspaper strike the price has risen 12p to 126p, although a slight recovery from the summer level of around 107p had already begun. However, other more fundamental

City worries are still holding the price back from anywhere near the year's high of 176 especially the severe depression in the computer industry.

IOS in fact placed 900,000 shares, leaving it with a modest holding of about 300,000. In January it held 1.64 million shares which by June had gone down to 1.4 million, sold mostly in lots of less than 50,000.

SIME DARBY-SEAFIELD

Tapping a good deal

IN THE absence of a last minute counter bid, the revised offer from Sime Darby for the share capital of Seafield Amalgamated Rubber, one of the few remaining independent plantation groups, should be good enough to win acceptance. The revised offer, made up of shares, loan stock and warrants, is now worth 55p a share compared to a bid price of around 55p. The offer is underpinned by a partial cash alternative.

Seafield's first line of defence is that its Malaysian estates alone are worth 75p a share. This figure is based on an independent valuation. The trouble is that it is not specified on what basis it has been reached and it certainly does not seem likely that this price could be obtained on an open market sale or even whether there would be likely buyers.

The other arguments that Seafield's post tax profits have grown faster than Darby's and that the income would be higher are not very impressive either. The profits figure includes acquisitions and at the earnings

per share level there has not been faster growth. As for income the difference is less than one per cent so that it hardly matters compared to the capital loss on the shares if the offer is rejected.

Sime Darby is still getting a very good deal. It will get economies of scale by amalgamating its own estates with those of Seafield and the extra cash flow can be diverted to other uses. But for this it is paying an exit PE ratio of 12, which is high for a plantation business.

Learned profit

DON'T bother to buy Xerox or IBM shares, one of Xerox Corporation's top men said last week on a trip to Europe. "Hang on to your money until our lawyers go public and buy fast."

His president, Mr C. Peter McCollough, had just been lamenting the length of the patent infringement lawsuit Xerox brought against IBM last year. He expects it to go on for another five years.

Unfair to IBM

Control Data, the US computer company, has been accused of attempted monopoly by—guess who? None other than IBM whose sole competitor is said by industry wags to be the US Justice Department and the anti-trust laws it administers.

The alleged monopoly is in large-scale computers and the suit is part of the continuing legal battle between the two companies. Control Data started the ball rolling with its own monopoly accusations against IBM.

Lonhro supports director

Lonhro, the Giant London conglomerate with big interests, yesterday stated in a statement on weekend that one of its directors, Frederick Butcher, had been with fraud in South

Butcher said: "Apparently specific charge has been made but on the facts available to us, we believe that alleged charge can only arise from the parent company's made over the past two years by a small shareholder local subsidiary company. Lonhro is confident of its ability to answer any charges against it or against Butcher."

The subsidiary is understood to be Coronation Syndicate and the charge is thought to relate to the registration of all-number of shares at a time when Mr Butcher was the parent company's secretary. Mr Butcher is and has never been a director of Coronation syndicate.

Lonhro spokesman said that Mr Butcher had been in Johannesburg on Friday on a business trip in connection with Lonhro. He had taken before a magistrate, the unspecified charge had been made. He was then ordered on £2,900 bail until September 30. The spokesman said Mr Butcher would be returning to London during the week as originally planned, and would not go to South Africa to answer any charge if and when it was brought.

Nigeria oil price talks?

The Nigerian Government is giving a review of the posted price of Nigerian oil because of the de facto devaluation of the dollar. The price of oil is quoted in US dollars. The Ministry of Mines and Steel said the aim of the price review would be to offset the unfavourable consequences of the weakened position of the dollar on Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings from petroleum exports and the total profits from royalties, petroleum profits tax, and other

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QUICK CROSSWORD No. 513

ACROSS

- Unlicensed listener (12).
- Spring (6).
- Soldiers (6).
- Points of view (7).
- Geometrical solid (5).
- It is 12 miles from Falmouth (5).
- Perilous (7).
- Hidden gunman (6).

DOWN

- German prison camp (6).
- Possibly (12).
- Formal protest (12).
- Road (6).
- Agrees (7).
- Dying (7).
- Annual (6).
- Association (6).
- Wander (4).

Solution No. 512

Across: 1 Side; 3 Diameter; 8 Rave; 9 Skittles; 11 Deliveries; 15 Lie; 16 Radii; 17 Owl; 18 Siren; 21 Averting; 23 Here; 24 Take down; 25 Slam.

Down: 1 Straddle; 2 Decalogue; 4 Ink; 6 Mutterings; 8 Tilt; 10 Bash; 12 Overstated; 13 Ridge; 14 Bothwell; 16 Blenheim; 18 Est; 20 Peak; 22 New.

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To lecture and demonstrate to students on all subjects allied to road maintenance and construction, from Superintendent to Overseer level, including plant maintenance and usage and to organise practical training work in the field. They must be 28-35 and MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination, with a minimum of three years' practical experience on road works, preferably with some teaching experience. A Gratuity of 25% (45% if leave foregone) of total emoluments is also payable.

SURVEYORS
£1,778-2,734/Barbados

POST A—LANDS AND SURVEYS DEPARTMENT (Two vacancies)
To carry out levelling of street intersections for sewerage and storm water drainage proposals; co-ordinating existing level stations and undertake road improvement surveys for the Public Works Department. Candidates must have Intermediate ARCS in land surveying but written final ARCS in land surveying is desirable.

POST B—SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME
To replace land boundary marks disturbed in Soil Conservation Operations; measure areas conserved; plot subterranean pipelines laid for drainage and calculate catchment areas. He will also be responsible for all maps, drawing equipment and supervision of the Surveying Office of the Soil Conservation Scheme. He must have Intermediate ARCS in land surveying.

POST C—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS
To undertake field work, computations and plans of land surveying work required by the Department. He must have at least passed the written final ARCS in Land Surveying. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

REGIONAL SURVEYOR
£3,244-3,384/Zambia

To control the Regional Office and field officers, including Land Surveyors. In this area, he should have a recognised degree in land surveying or a degree in engineering, mathematics, geography or physics with a post-graduate diploma in land surveying or equivalent qualification. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

LAND SURVEYOR
£2,224-3,384/Zambia

To carry out field work in all types of land surveying, compute all data and take charge of surveys using electronic distance measuring equipment, etc., and doing cadastral, topographic and geodetic surveys. He should have a recognised degree in land surveying, or a degree in engineering, geography, mathematics or physics with a postgraduate diploma in land surveying or equivalent training and qualifications. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

LAND SURVEYOR
£2,052-2,826/Malawi

To undertake cadastral, topographical and trigonometrical surveys with associated computations and preparations of plans. He must have passed the written final ARCS (Land Survey) or have a degree with a post-graduate qualification in Land Survey, or a recognised Land Survey licence or degree. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of a tour of not less than 30 months.

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AUDITOR
£1,740-3,528
British Solomon Islands

To audit Protectorate and Local Government accounts; Departmental and outstation inspection together with supervising audit of statutory authorities; also training and supervision of junior staff. He must be professionally qualified with experience of Government and/or Local Government accounts and audit. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

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Department of the Environment

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Bookmakers disagree on Yaroslav

Nottingham

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Yaroslav's victory in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot on Saturday was the signal to set off a number of wild rumours. It was said that his trainer, Noel Murless, had a superior colt in his yard named Cote d'Azur, destined to make his debut at 4.35 p.m. at Newmarket next Saturday.

William Hill continues to hold Crowned Prince in high esteem and makes him a favourite for the Guineas with Roberto at 3-1. I cannot believe these short prices are realistic or can lead to any business at all, I seriously doubt the value of the William Hill Organisation have never recovered from the day when the boss laid 100-1 to £200 each way to Mr Raymond Gued, the owner of Sir Ivor, against his colt winning the 1968 Derby. They seem determined that not only will this never happen again but that no one will make decent ante-post bets with them on a classic nine months ahead. It is a pity because the firm will always lay the price they advertise.

Even in the Derby Hill's offer 5-1, Roberto and only 6-1 Crowned Prince. They do not hold Yaroslav in such high regard as most of us and quote him at 8-1.

Roberto is going for the Grand Critérium at Longchamp on October 10, and all the ballroom about him appears to be determined to win one or two English-trained runners.

I hope there will be no lack of opposition to Crowned Prince in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket on October 15 for I intend to be the bookmaker on that occasion.

Crazy Rhythm continues to be supported for the Cesarewitch and is now 8-1, only just behind the 6-1 favourite Russian Bank. If the promised rain arrives in time I can see Rugged (10-1 with Hill's) and Astrocan (16-1 with the same firm) shortening considerably for the Cambridge.

Brigadier Gerard was once again impeccable when training his fifth victory in Saturday's Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. He gave every indication that he was a mile and a quarter, but his brilliance may well deter other runners from taking him on in the Champion Stakes.

Stephenson snub

The Stewards of the Jockey Club have turned down a request from the makers of Phenylbutazone for a statement to be issued clearing him of all corrupt practices in the Gorward affair.

Gorward, owned and trained by Stephenson, was found to have traces of Phenylbutazone in his system after winning a chase at Perth last May. At a subsequent inquiry the British Horseracing Board found Stephenson guilty of breaking the rules of racing and warned that if he failed to appear before the board he would be liable to a fine of £100 and a suspension from his job as a trainer.

When Peter Walwyn was fined £100 and excommunicated from all horse racing for his part in the case, Stephenson wrote to the Jockey Club saying why he could not appear. He said that he had been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism and was unable to travel.

"The cases of my horse and that of Rock Rol were virtually identical," said Stephenson last night.

Shamsan appears well treated

By SIMON CHANNON

Apparent handicap certainities, particularly in nurseries, have a nasty habit of coming to grief, but Shamsan (8.0) has only to run within half a stone of his recent winning form at Doncaster to turn this afternoon's Foston Nursery at Nottingham into a procession.

The handicapper was unable to use the Doncaster running when framing the weights for today's race, but Shamsan's weight of 8st 11lb, which seems a fair assessment on his earlier fourth to Jeanne Premiere at Newmarket, is enough to give him a good chance of a repeat of his last week's success at Ascot.

Discard, second to Valiant Era at Wolverhampton last time out, has some sort of chance on that score, while we have yet to see the best of Singing Goddess, but Shamsan is so well handicapped that he must be the nap.

Goldlocks (2.30) is another to have shown marked improvement since the publication of the weights. She has only 7st 9lb in the Alverton Selling Handicap, a lenient assessment in the light of her close second to Portlane at Redcar nine days ago. Previously she was fifth to Philo to a much better race at Windsor.

Pink Ptsie (20), fourth to Conspiracy in a well contested race at Thirsk last time out, may give Lester Piggott a run in the opening Fiskerton Maiden Fillies Stakes and the champion jockey should go on to further success when Plummet (2.30) in the Staunton Maiden Plate and Chadleigh (4.40) the top weight for the Nottingham Autumn Handicap.

At Hamilton, Cabouche (2.30) is worth noting for the Calder Water Selling Plate. He won the race a year ago and is making his first appearance in a seller since. Should he be wearing blinkers, without which he rarely runs well, he should not be missed.

Cabouche's stable companion, Trooper's Daughter (5.0), ran well enough when third at Renouil Picture at Ayr recently to take the Chateaufort Stakes, while La Cilla (3.30) may defy a 5lb penalty against her last week's defeat at Edinburgh last time out, in the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell Memorial Nursery.

Hamilton Park

COURSE POINTERS: Middle to high numbers are favoured in the draw at this left-hand track, where the draw is made by the draw. The trainers to note are John Gifford and Alec Russell. The trainers to note are John Gifford and Alec Russell. The trainers to note are John Gifford and Alec Russell.

SELECTIONS

- 2.30 Calver Water Selling Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £207 (8 runners).
- 3.00 Foston Nursery Handicap: 2-y-o; 1m 50yds; winner £218 (14 runners).
- 3.30 Staunton Maiden Plate: 2-y-o; 5f; winner £218 (18 runners).
- 4.00 Nottingham Autumn Handicap: 2m; winner £203 (6 runners).
- 4.30 September Stakes: 7f 50yds; winner £452 (10 runners).
- 5.00 Calder Water Selling Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £207 (8 runners).
- 5.30 Foston Nursery Handicap: 2-y-o; 1m 50yds; winner £218 (14 runners).
- 6.00 Staunton Maiden Plate: 2-y-o; 5f; winner £218 (18 runners).
- 6.30 Nottingham Autumn Handicap: 2m; winner £203 (6 runners).
- 7.00 September Stakes: 7f 50yds; winner £452 (10 runners).
- 7.30 Calder Water Selling Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £207 (8 runners).
- 8.00 Foston Nursery Handicap: 2-y-o; 1m 50yds; winner £218 (14 runners).
- 8.30 Staunton Maiden Plate: 2-y-o; 5f; winner £218 (18 runners).
- 9.00 Nottingham Autumn Handicap: 2m; winner £203 (6 runners).
- 9.30 September Stakes: 7f 50yds; winner £452 (10 runners).
- 10.00 Calder Water Selling Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £207 (8 runners).
- 10.30 Foston Nursery Handicap: 2-y-o; 1m 50yds; winner £218 (14 runners).
- 11.00 Staunton Maiden Plate: 2-y-o; 5f; winner £218 (18 runners).
- 11.30 Nottingham Autumn Handicap: 2m; winner £203 (6 runners).
- 12.00 September Stakes: 7f 50yds; winner £452 (10 runners).

Three heavyweight titles at stake

Bodell can be too awkward for Bugner

By JOHN RODDA

In March of this year Joe Bugner turned disconsolately towards his corner of the ring at the Empire Pool, Wembley, but the feeling was only momentary for Harry Gibbs raised his arm to signify the young man was European, British and Commonwealth heavyweight champion. Bugner, creditably, got over his disbelief swiftly and stood up well to the booing which seemed pitched at him and the referee by everyone entitled to express an opinion in that way.

Griffiths stopped in 14th

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26

Carlos Monzon of Argentina battered his way to a technical knockout in the fourth round against Emilio Griffiths here tonight to retain his world middleweight boxing title.

With the veteran American challenger backing into 30 out corner and taking a savage beating, the referee stepped in to save Griffiths from further punishment. Griffith gave the tall Argentine champion one of the toughest fights of his professional career.

Monzon—making his second title defence since taking the world championship from Nino Benvenuti of Italy last November—found Griffith hard to subdue until he suddenly unleashed a string of straight rights and lefts that had Griffith almost to his knees in the seventh round.

Clumsy

The man from Derbyshire fights with a southpaw stance leading with his right and looks, at times, a bit clumsy of fighters. At 31 he is 10 years older than the champion and, having twice lost in championship bouts, he must now realise that this may be his last opportunity to take that position from where he can scoop up some of the prize money.

Bugner has time to learn but there are people about him eager to use their connections, both in Europe and the United States, for their mutual benefit. Bodell is merely an awkward annoyance, placed there by the British Boxing Board of Control who have no doubt that he is the rightful challenger and are determined not to let Bugner slip through their controlling fingers as he did early this year. There is a feeling of necessity for a victory by Bugner that tends to blur the question of ability.

Bugner, since his defeat of Cooper, has defended the European title against Jürgen Blin of Germany and was thoroughly bad by all accounts. It transpired that Bodell is suffering from a throat infection and has had his tonsils removed which has improved his health. He will probably start at a weight a stone heavier than the challenger and that of course could be a potent advantage if he can put together combinations of punches, a strong jab and a well-timed right which has caused him problems in recent fights.

Two losses

Since 1967 Bodell has lost only twice in his championship fights with Cooper. Only this year, however, has he lost to a former champion. He has fought against Jack O'Halloran, Manuel Ramos, and Bill Drover, but there was a much more urgent application in the early days of his career. He has lost to a former champion, but there was a much more urgent application in the early days of his career.

Bridge

Mme Stoppa reads the cards

By RIXI MARKUS

players she did not rely on a favourable distribution. It looks too easy: cash ace, queen of bridge in France—and France can claim to have more top women players than any other European country. If I had to pick a team to represent Europe versus the rest, I would find it more than difficult not to pick at least four French ladies. Mme Stoppa has not yet found an ideal lady partner, but she has been highly successful in open events with players like Dr. Stoppa (her husband), P. Suzel, Chénia and Fourquet. Let us see how she handled a most difficult 4H contract by excel-

Folkestone

SELECTIONS

- 1.45 Epsom Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 2.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 3.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 4.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 5.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 6.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 7.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 8.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 9.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 10.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 11.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).
- 12.15 Maidenstone Handicap: 1m 5f; winner £212 (14 runners).

Bert Barham on a skinhead attack O'Neil hurt after United ambush

Manchester United was injured and others received slight injuries from flying glass as a crowd of hooligans tried to ambush them on the way back from a game at Liverpool on Saturday.

There were about five miles between the East End of London and the Mersey when a group of about 100 hooligans, many of them wearing black leather jackets and carrying knives, tried to ambush the United players on the way back from a game at Liverpool on Saturday.

The players were playing cards, O'Neil's arm was badly bruised and other players were nicked in the face by flying glass. O'Neil was quite shocked for about half an hour.

He had recovered by the time the party reached Manchester where O'Neil's arm was treated by a doctor. It is possible that the hooligans had been incensed by United's recovery from being two goals down at the end of the first half and the third Liverpool goal which had been disallowed.

O'Neil is almost certain to be fit to play for the key match on Saturday when United are at home to Sheffield United.

Meanwhile this is the week for the return matches in European competitions. Leeds United have

George brings a Spotting Derby at re-awakening a height

By ALBERT BARHAM: Arsenal 3, Leicester 0

one of the 40,000 in prodding of were shaken by Highbury's roar of a which greeted Charlie George's goal. He had been wondering how long it would be before he got his name in the scorebooks of Arsenal again for he had not been rewarded since the first game of the season.

Leicester too must hope that Birmingham's fitness is soon restored for their long-awaited attack founded against Roberts, Simpson and Nelson. Samuels, back for the first time at Highbury since he was transferred, received polite applause from the crowd which helped send him away from Highbury.

Cross, as is customary, Nish and Manley tried manfully to hold back an Arsenal side so laborious for seventy minutes. The first goal came after 15 minutes, and Cross's sense of urgency was not helped by the ease with which Radford had all the time he needed to score after Roberts' corner kick.

Rice, after almost popping the ball into his own net over Wilson's head, moved forward to the Leicester defence, after which he had been unable to exploit a situation which Rice had created.

Palace buy shrewdly

By JOHN SAMUEL: C. Palace 2, Everton 1

Palace almost doubled its points for the season in victory but, much more importantly, their performance led that South London's first Division side to have answered in such a way they may keep their status.

had some luck, or perhaps Bert Head's extraordinary instinct at manipulating the market. Everton were unable. How could a team so talented play so badly?

It was only in character when Kendall came on as he should be defended by a first tackle by a notably reformed, then further he the injury he was so shy of testing.

Head's three new signings, especially the short forward Selhurst as if he were a new recruit, and Palace's quality could not be denied even in their own goal, turned even of Jackson by Slyth in the last few seconds.

West Ham still reaching the high notes

By DAVID LACEY: West Ham 2, Stoke 1

The mature skills of Stoke City have yet to bring them tangible success but the side remain a touchstone of the freshly blended talents of teams such as West Ham, who won with a fortunate goal at Upton Park on Saturday.

With West's appetite for goals insatiable and Stoke's goalkeeping, West Ham are playing their football in a series of crescendos, a marked contrast to the diminutive of recent seasons. Stoke answered them with a nice line in counterpoint: Ritchie was rarely challenged in the air and Doherty, head up, was quick to take advantage of the space behind them on the edge of the penalty area and was perfectly positioned to score when Greenhalgh, with a superb turn and pass, placed the ball in his path. Best replied with a header over the bar, and the rebounding shot was taken by the keeper.

In the end the decisive part played by Smith who deflected a shot from the steadily advancing Moore out of the reach of Banks. With West's attack, the game was a struggle for possession, with West's better movements; an own goal was a reward for a diligent afternoon.

Chelsea press to no avail

By ALAN DUNN: Sheffield Utd 1, Chelsea 0

Sheffield United could well have lost their first match of the season at Bramall Lane on Saturday so buoyantly fierce was Chelsea's challenge in the second half. But Sheffield's engaging optimism - they willingly attempted the impossible - kept them through.

Chelsea, with Kember settling effectively into an attacking role in midfield, if anything had better goal chances, none more so than when they pushed forward into the attack for the last 15 minutes, headed into the goal area a corner from Hudson. Osmond, two yards out, took the ball in his stride and with a corkscrew motion booted it way over the crossbar.

If that miss was blatant, Chelsea created many others but were equally profligate around goal.

Redman hobbles home

Brian Redman celebrated the announcement of his sports contract with Ferrari next season by winning the Rothmans Formula 5,000 race at Brands Hatch yesterday. He set the fastest time in practice for the 30 lap race on the 2.6 mile Grand Prix circuit and led all the way. But fastest lap and a new 5,000 record went to Frank Gardner in a Lola T300.

Redman, driving a McLaren M18, had trouble towards the end of the race, when the top of the rear suspension broke, and he was lucky to reach the chequered flag without the wheel flying off. Gardner was already certain of the Formula 5,000 championship before the race, with 83 points, and even Mike Hailwood, who was also entered, could not have beaten him. But Hailwood proved to be a non-factor in the race, his engine failing during practice and another of the leading contenders, Graham McAlister, also failed to reach the line.

Little to comfort Britain

From our Correspondent
Frankfurt, September 26

There was cold comfort in Germany this weekend for the followers of British hockey. Great Britain lost 0-3 to West Germany, the European champions, on Saturday, and although they beat Hesse and District 5-1 today, this could only temper the shock of the earlier defeat.

It was a shock because this time last year the England and the Great Britain teams seemed to have left the old days far behind. It was, I feel, a mistake to take on the European champions, most of whom had arrived in international match, the more so since the Germans are now at their peak in preparation for next month's World Cup tournament in Barcelona. If they play as well there as they did here in Frankfurt yesterday they will be a force to be reckoned with in Australia, or any of the other leading teams in the world.

Hunt anxious but victory not challenged

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

Although his last round had distinct undertones of anxiety Bernard Hunt held his game together sufficiently well to win the first prize of £2,000 in the Wills tournament at Dalnalyon with plenty to spare in the end. His total of 276 was four strokes lower than those of Bob Charles and Peter Tuptup.

His performance was markedly the best of his brief professional career.

It was almost inevitable that reaction in various forms would overtake the Ryder Cup players, most of whom had arrived in Dalnalyon without sleep in the early hours of last Monday. Not even Jacklin was able to mount a challenge and when he under-hit a chip shot from a bare lie at the ninth and took six he was out of the hunt. So, by this time, were the rest and the threat to Hunt, such as it was, came from Charles, Tuptup, and the slightly lesser extent from Graham and Player.

Fortunately for Hunt none of them could do better than the 68s of Player and Tuptup, otherwise he might have been sorely pressed. Also the fact that Dalnalyon is a fairly wide open driving course by first-class standards must have been a relief to Hunt because his own driving was extremely uncertain. From the seventh until the third fifteenth he hit the largest from the tee only once, at the thirteenth, and this would have cost him dearly on most other courses.

Happily for Hunt, and for everyone else, his closest pursuers, these errors cost him little. No one wanted to see another collapse like the one he suffered at Norwich in June.

Had one or two beautiful long putts fallen for Charles, as they so often do, and several much shorter putts for Player, Tuptup, and Player, the result might have been different. As it was, his solid short game enabled him to keep making par and, on one occasion, he led out to three.

This was when Charles saved his four with a good putt at the fourteenth, a long hole into the green and, after a long wait on to an adjoining fairway, took five. Downwind, Hunt was able to take a two iron from the sixteenth, the obvious hole, and followed with another long iron to the green and, to the relief of those who know him, was safe.

The performance of the day undoubtedly was that by Tuptup, and his play as he watched the closing holes on television and realised that he would share second place was understandably

Williams is supreme

Francis Williams, of the Merlyn Rockets with two wins and two second places to mark his supremacy, won the two-day Endeavour Trophy meeting - the championship of dinghy champions at Burnham.

In the last race Williams and Derek Sheffer, his crew, had only to complete the course in any position in order to win, and he did so by a comfortable margin. Williams, who set off at the seventh in the fleet of 15, better tactics as well as higher boat speed won the event for Williams, who finished in 15.2 seconds to beat Bob Suggett to the line for of immediately afterwards on an overnight drive to Plymouth to take part in the area final of the national team championship.

Second and third on aggregate were Paul McNamara (Enterprise) and Bob Suggett (Lark), two of the contingent who had earned their sailing at Grimsby. Each won a race on the first day but in the prevailing light breezes their spark was no more than sporadic. It was only the third time in the past seven years that the event had been won by a helmsman who did not belong to the Grimsby school and Enterprise, McNamara's boat, was recalled for being across the line at the start of the fourth race and had to battle hard to finish fifth. The third place in the next race did not advance his prospects materially; meanwhile in the fourth race Williams made skilful use of the Foulness shore as the little fleet bent to windward against the incoming tide, and he failed by only two seconds to beat Bob Suggett to the line for first place. An hour later he exploited the Foulness shore again to get ahead of Alec Stone (Wayfarer) and to win. With four good results, he could now count on discarding a freak twelfth place in the third race. The last race was won by a new duel for the lead between McNamara and Nick Hodson (Pacer).

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,044									
ACROSS									
1. Sound advice about an egg is cutting (7)	2. Every other bird gets at the beer outside (9)	3. Moral tone - and houses (5)	4. Gigantic turtle on a bird (5)	5. Mass caused by some impetuous turn us out (9)	6. Journey to the East is non-sense (5)	7. Paradox turned to itself, whose sun gets a note in an inch border (8, 4, 2, 11)	8. Commit the opposition to put their names (7)	9. Top speed? (5, 4)	10. Act exaggeratedly to ridicule (7)
11. Words for a picture when it turns into a bird (7)	12. The one in ten may be near to the hundredth (8)	13. Stick to those who do a job (5)	14. One vote at the house returns ten to the people (8, 6)	15. Plot or cat-in-the-hat (5)	16. On which Gray's landscape faded (5)	17. The entrance to a political group? (5, 4)	18. Down	19. Particular people who might have their tails between their legs (9)	20. Large opening of Tiber by a river, mainly in Germany, north (5)
21. When river's mainly in French (5)	22. Crossword solution 13,043	23. JENKINS' SUPERHERO	24. ONKINS' SUPERHERO	25. YAKS' SUPERHERO	26. ZEPHYRUS' SUPERHERO	27. CAUNT' SUPERHERO	28. REBORN' SUPERHERO	29. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	30. FIRM' SUPERHERO
31. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	32. FIRM' SUPERHERO	33. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	34. FIRM' SUPERHERO	35. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	36. FIRM' SUPERHERO	37. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	38. FIRM' SUPERHERO	39. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	40. FIRM' SUPERHERO
41. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	42. FIRM' SUPERHERO	43. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	44. FIRM' SUPERHERO	45. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	46. FIRM' SUPERHERO	47. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	48. FIRM' SUPERHERO	49. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	50. FIRM' SUPERHERO
51. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	52. FIRM' SUPERHERO	53. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	54. FIRM' SUPERHERO	55. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	56. FIRM' SUPERHERO	57. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	58. FIRM' SUPERHERO	59. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	60. FIRM' SUPERHERO
61. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	62. FIRM' SUPERHERO	63. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	64. FIRM' SUPERHERO	65. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	66. FIRM' SUPERHERO	67. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	68. FIRM' SUPERHERO	69. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	70. FIRM' SUPERHERO
71. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	72. FIRM' SUPERHERO	73. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	74. FIRM' SUPERHERO	75. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	76. FIRM' SUPERHERO	77. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	78. FIRM' SUPERHERO	79. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	80. FIRM' SUPERHERO
81. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	82. FIRM' SUPERHERO	83. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	84. FIRM' SUPERHERO	85. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	86. FIRM' SUPERHERO	87. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	88. FIRM' SUPERHERO	89. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	90. FIRM' SUPERHERO
91. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	92. FIRM' SUPERHERO	93. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	94. FIRM' SUPERHERO	95. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	96. FIRM' SUPERHERO	97. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	98. FIRM' SUPERHERO	99. ELEVATORS' SUPERHERO	100. FIRM' SUPERHERO

An Edwardian scene at Old Warden aerodrome, Bedfordshire, during a flying display: a 1910 Avro Triplane and a 1903 Richard Brasseur

Concorde secrets man At home confessed to Yard in a 4-star folly

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The British Aircraft Corporation said yesterday that the Special Branch had decided months ago not to take action against an electronics inspector at Filton who claimed to have smuggled a Russian official into the factory to look over Concorde.

Mr James Doyle, aged 48, who left the factory in February last year, claimed he had received 4,000 from the Russians for Concorde secrets. He said he had been supplying them for the past 18 months of his time at Filton.

He claimed that security was so lax that he could have smuggled out a missile. On one occasion, he said, he had taken a member of the KGB into the Concorde assembly hall. "I told the security officer at the gate that the spy was a friend of mine from Hamburg, we were waved through and spent some 35 minutes in the Concorde hangar."

Mr Doyle, who left the Communist Party last year, said he

was first approached by the Russian Trade Mission which was looking for a contact on the electrical side. Every fortnight he went to London with secret documents about the flight recording systems for Concorde. He also secured details about stress points on the aircraft and its engines.

He was always entertained by the Russians and paid at a North London underground station. "Money was in an envelope. I never knew how much I was getting, but it was never less than £300. Sometimes it was £1,000—always in £5 notes."

Mr Doyle claimed that he refused to go through with a scheme to remove a 16ft missile by driving it through a factory gate. He had planned to hide it away. "I didn't mind taking documents, but I would have had to answer for the missing missile," he said.

Later, Mr Doyle made a full confession to the Special Branch, but although he was working on a project which is covered by the Official Secrets Act, no charges were brought.

It is not clear how secret the information Mr Doyle claimed to have supplied really was. Airlines have minutely detailed specifications of the aircraft, and it has been down by pilots from a number of different countries. At the time of Mr Doyle's operations, they would have had outline plans though not quite such detailed information.

Dr William Strang, technical director of the BAC commercial aircraft division, said yesterday: "When we first had a glimpse of the Russian TU 144, we were all struck by the similarity to the Anglo-French Concorde. I think it likely that they did have some knowledge of the work we were doing, which led to the general shape definition."

Security at Filton was tightened two years ago after students got in and painted rag slogans on Concorde. One shop steward said yesterday: "This sounds like someone is conning the newspapers. If it were true, why did the Special Branch take no action?"

Highgate is the respectable end of London's northern heights, and the Holly Lodge Estate, you might say, is the respectable part of Highgate.

For reserve and respectability, the Russians, who occupy some 30 of about 300 properties, are a good match for their neighbours. Apart from the occasional party which allows the singing of traditional songs, they are seen, though not very much, and hardly heard at all.

From Holly Lodge they will take home a somewhat eccentric view of English life. Built on the estate of the Victorian philanthropist, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, it is a mixture of garden suburb and Tudor half-timbered style speculative development of the late 1920s. The Camden Association of Architects, in a catalogue of Camden architecture, put it in grade four (out of five).

It would be more to the point to grade it as a four-star folly, rather than merely an architectural horror. Lying on the South-west slopes of Highgate Hill, it has astounding views of London through the grid layout of the roads ensures that for the most part the view is blocked the house opposite. Rarely has such a site been so ill used.

It has never, so far as the residents know, been called "Little Moscow," a spur of the moment invention to fit last week's happenings. The visiting charlatans, in days when the gates were more commonly kept locked, called it the "monkey cage." That is hardly remembered now, but even so the residents know, and keep it to themselves, as the Russians do.

The residents, including the Russians, contribute about £4,000 a year, mostly in voluntary donations, to pay for a small staff of gardeners and to keep things the way they are.

The Russians seem to be at home here. The wives walk their children round Highgate Fort, and the men may be found playing football on the heath at the weekends.

When it comes to keeping up with the Joneses in one of London's better-off and most self-consciously secluded middle class enclaves, the chairman of the Moscow Narodny Bank, Mr N. V. Nikitkin, drives off to work in what some of his neighbours assert to be the biggest Daimler on the estate—a claim that could certainly be challenged by the Hon. Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun, OBE, who lives just round the corner.

Mrs Barbara Castle claimed last night that the "Soviet spy scare" was part of the Government's attempt to "stampede us into Europe."

Speaking at a Labour Party anti-market rally in Glasgow, she asked: "Why, when the Foreign Secretary is paying lip service to the need for East-West understanding? Apparently he doesn't even agree that the visit may be put in jeopardy as a result of this action."

But one report—little short of a scandal—which is being whispered among Whitehall officials is that the latest dry rot is a hangover from damage done during the major 1960-63 reconstruction when a workman with more zeal than accuracy hammered a nail into a water pipe which dripped unnoticed for years.

Mr Wilson, who received a still unpublished Ministry report on the dry rot, did say in his reply to Mr Palmer in 1965 that some damage had been done during reconstruction "which may have made the condition of the wall worse."

The cost of the work was estimated at £15,000.

STOP PRESS

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Outsider resigns from Stormont over internment

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

David Bleakley, former shipyard worker, Ruskin College graduate, schoolteacher, and the first non-Unionist to serve in a Stormont Administration, yesterday resigned his post as Minister of Community Relations because of his profound disagreement with Government policy.

Until 1965 Mr Bleakley had been a Labour MP at Stormont, but yesterday he said: "If I had not been a Socialist when I went into the Government last March, six months with the Unionists has convinced me that I am a Socialist now."

Mr Bleakley's resignation is essentially a token gesture: Northern Ireland's Constitution dictates that, as he is not a Member of Parliament, he would have had to retire at the end of this week. Although it was understood that Mr Faulkner might have wanted to enable Mr Bleakley to stay on for a further term it is believed that the Government had no intention of doing so.

Mr Bleakley's resignation is a progressive and energetic Minister. The fundamental issues which had caused him to resign had also, he said, impeded any significant progress on political initiatives. He wrote in his letter of resignation to Mr Faulkner: "I deplore the lack of Government urgency in this field. I know that you are often hindered by a lack of support from your own party and by the unwillingness of others to come to the conference table."

The departing Minister criticises Mr Faulkner considerably less than the political backwoodsmen of the Unionist Party. The relatively mild pragmatic political initiatives which Mr Bleakley went on to suggest—introduction of proportional representation, the enlargement of the Stormont Commons and Senate, and so on—would, he knew, be regarded as "revolutionary" by these men.

The Prime Minister's reply to Mr Bleakley was courteous and fully responsive to the reasonably and carefully argued tone of Mr Bleakley's lengthy letter. There would be no question, he said, of permanently excluding from public life "any group of people prepared to

make a contribution to Ulster life, though he would not tolerate in his Cabinet anyone for whom a united Ireland was an ultimate goal."

Mr Faulkner said in his reply: "On internment I think you are mistaken. I took the step only when I could see no other way to clear a murderous organisation off the streets."

The proposals for political initiatives were for the most part already under active consideration, he said. The consultative document the Government would soon issue would provide a "positive contribution" to the debate on the future pattern of government.

Mr Bleakley has always regarded his actual appointment—rather than what he had achieved during his term of office—as the most important single feature of Mr Faulkner's policy. "The Prime Minister's decision to involve a non-Unionist was an unprecedented step towards a policy of participatory government. That move alone was of great significance."

His Ministry had achieved a number of things of which he was proud—at the opening of a community centre in Divis Street two weeks ago he had been loudly cheered. "It was the first time a Government Minister had ever been cheered in Divis Street. It showed that the people knew I stood for their attitudes."

A Minister is to be appointed in his place. He too may well come from outside Parliament for a six-month stay. Mr Bleakley said that he would like to see a trade unionist get the job. In Government circles the names of several prominent Catholics are being mentioned in connection with the post.

Text of letters, page 5

Chink of light in a crisis

Continued from page one

that Ministers could discuss realignment in November.

The agenda is defined with circumspection. There is no specific mention of raising the price of gold against the dollar, though America's partners still insist that the US must do this as part of general realignment. However, a phrase in the communiqué, by implication, covers this.

It was agreed that the issues to be settled include "the magnitude and the method (this is the reference to gold) of a realignment of currencies."

Other issues to be discussed cover very much the programme put forward by M

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, head of the IMF. They were echoed by the Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the abortive London meeting. Britain is, therefore, particularly jubilant today.

In the context of achieving realignment the agreed work programme includes "the temporary adoption of somewhat wider margins around par (this implies greater flexibility than is permitted under present IMF rules for currency values), the abolition of the US import surcharge, and some other measures outside the exchange rate field (this is intended to accommodate the US demand for liberalisation of trade and the sharing of the defence

burden) to include the US balance of payments."

The Finance Ministers also agreed that it was necessary to find prompt solutions to these issues in order to ensure the stability and the effective working of the international monetary system, pending the adoption of long-term reforms, and in order to avoid the development of restrictions on trade and payments."

It words mean anything this communiqué should pave the way towards a settlement of the immediate economic and monetary troubles of the richest countries.

Leading article, page 12; Anthony Harris, page 15

Watch on the spot in heroin trail

By JOHN EZAR

Customs are to in spot searches for drugs entering Britain

are also watching a route known to be used to heroin from Europe of Southampton and pool to Canada and t

They believe use of t may be increased to supply lost in the sea 254 millions worth of New York last week.

The latest haul of millions worth was at the weekend. Last equivalent amount was from a Jaguar car.

The two hauls—large three weeks supply for the addicts in the US. The Narcotics Bureau said in that "new investigative techniques" were being used.

On Saturday Mr Rossides, US Assistant to the Treasury, said the two hauls "proved methods are effective a be costly in many international narcotics sales."

In the case of the haul the US Narcotics knows that the car was in London, fitted in Tu heroin, smuggled from by way of Marseilles, driven and shipped on to New York.

But it said it had no of Britain being used r significant stagio "This country, with it addicts supplied mainly scripion, is not consi serious internal market."

However, recent seizures prove that Brit has limited value as a point. Mr Robert Atling, a lawyer, said some heroin reaching New changed hands "inside t oms area at London A. Some was found hidden aircraft lavatory panel, couriers were paid up to a trip.

Customs believe in vigi on this chan on ship cargoes have led revival of the more i Southampton - Liverpool route.

The recent New York cesses follow the seizure of heroin in Valencia las

Two boys kil

Two boys were killed day when sports car c with them on a verge at the Portland-Wey beach road. The police trying to identify th night. The driver, Christopher Lucking, age Frederick Place, Wey was taken to hospital serious head injuries.

Sunny spell

and shower

A depression will move fr British Isles to the North a ridge of high pressure will approach W districts. E and Wales will have show perhaps longer outbreaks in places, but there will be intervals. Temperatures below normal, especially in

London, East Angles, SE England, E Midlands; sunny & intervals, becoming mainly dr clear intervals at night. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 17C (63F).

E. Scot N, NW England. S Showers or longer periods. E. The Irish day. Wind variable light or m strong N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales Showers and intervals, becoming mainly dr clear intervals at night. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

Lake District, E of Lake, S Lake District, S Wales Showers and intervals, becoming mainly dr clear intervals at night. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

Edinburgh and E Scotland, S Wales Showers and intervals, becoming mainly dr clear intervals at night. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

Orkney, Shetland, NW Scotland Showers or longer periods. E. The Irish day. Wind variable light or m strong N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

From 7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday: sun, mainly dr, with some rain. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

From 7 a.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday: sun, mainly dr, with some rain. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

From 7 a.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday: sun, mainly dr, with some rain. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

From 7 a.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday: sun, mainly dr, with some rain. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

From 7 a.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday: sun, mainly dr, with some rain. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

From 7 a.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday: sun, mainly dr, with some rain. Wind S, becoming N moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Place	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Algeria	22	12	100	1015
Algiers	22	12	100	1015
Amman	22	12	100	1015
Athens	22	12	100	1015
Bahia	22	12	100	1015
Bombay	22	12	100	1015
Buenos Aires	22	12	100	1015
Calcutta	22	12	100	1015
Cairo	22	12	100	1015
Colon	22	12	100	1015
Dacca	22	12	100	1015
Delhi	22	12	100	1015
Disse	22	12	100	1015
Frankfurt	22	12	100	1015
Glasgow	22	12	100	1015
Hankow	22	12	100	1015
Hong Kong	22	12	100	1015
Kobe	22	12	100	1015
London	22	12	100	1015
Lyons	22	12	100	1015
Manila	22	12	100	1015
Medan	22	12	100	1015
Mumbai	22	12	100	1015
Nairobi	22	12	100	1015
Rangoon	22	12	100	1015
Reykjavik	22	12	100	1015
Rome	22	12	100	1015
Singapore	22	12	100	1015
Sourabaya	22	12	100	1015
Taipei	22	12	100	1015
Tientsin	22	12	100	1015
Yokohama	22	12	100	1015

C. cloudy; F. fair; S. sunny.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. on Saturday:

Place	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	22	12	100	1015
Edinburgh	22	12	100	1015
Glasgow	22	12	100	1015
Manchester	22	12	100	1015
Birmingham	22	12	100	1015
Cardiff	22	12	100	1015
Belfast	22	12	100	1015
Exeter	22	12	100	1015
Gloucester	22	12	100	1015
Leeds	22	12	100	1015
Liverpool	22	12	100	1015
Nottingham	22	12	100	1015
Sheffield	22	12	100	1015
Southampton	22	12	100	1015
Stoke	22	12	100	1015
Swansea	22	12	100	1015
Torquay	22	12	100	1015
Wolverhampton	22	12	100	1015

C. cloudy; F. fair; S. sunny.

STOP PRESS

Mr Wilson, who received a